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THE CONTEST OF PARTIES

PROPOSED RETIREMENT OF THE TAIL OF THE BOURBON TICKET.

A PLAN FOR ENGLISH'S WITHDRAWAL UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION—HIS PARSIMONY AND UNPOPULARITY ENDANGERING THE CHANCES OF THE PARTY.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The situation in Indiana has become an object of anxious consideration among leading Democrats. Recognizing the great importance of carrying that State for their party, they are forced to turn their attention to the complications arising from the nomination of English. The story of Hendricks's tenacity, of McDonald's forced seclusion when his chances were most promising, and of English's success, is familiar to all who have paid attention to the history of the party's recent movements. Great care has been taken to conceal the feeling with which certain prominent Democrats regard English, but rumors are now coming into circulation that an effort will be made to induce English to retire on the ground that his presence on the ticket will render success for the party in that State impossible, because he is notoriously close-fisted; because he is a hard-money man, and therefore unacceptable to many Indiana Democrats, and especially to Landers, the candidate for Governor; because the friends of Hendricks and McDonald cannot regard him with pleasure, and for other reasons. It is asserted that a desire that no effort shall be spared to secure Indiana has led certain Democrats of prominence seriously to consider this step, and to propose that McDonald shall take the second place on the ticket in English's place. Whether the assertion is well founded or not, it is plain that the managers have their eyes on Indiana, and that they are beset with fears about the contest in that State because of the nomination of English.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING.

THE HON. GALUSHA A. GROW ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE OF PITTSTON.

PITTSTON, Penn., July 9.—Not since the last campaign of Gen. Grant for the Presidency has there been such a spontaneous feeling exhibited by the Republicans as was manifested this evening at the reception of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow. The largest hall in this city was inadequate to hold the immense throng which begged only for standing-room. Mr. Grow, with perhaps pardonable pride, reviewed the earlier struggles of the party, when the cloud of social ostracism was the banner under which the pro-slavery party waged their campaigns and against which he was a conspicuous and by no means feeble opponent. He charged the Democracy with attempting, by covert means, to repeat the farce of the campaign of 1864—to blind the eyes of the people with the proud title of a Union soldier that they may ride into power. But was not Garfield, the volunteer, who bade his wife and babies good-bye at the threshold of his door with their blessing, as great a patriot as the man whom the Government made? Aye, more; he was a soldier whose proud escutcheon has never fallen; he has a record as a legislator which is untarnished and which augurs a civil administration in keeping with the noblest policy of civil government—equal rights to all citizens. "The Democrats talk," said the speaker, "that if they elect their candidate they will inaugurate him. Of course they will. So will we inaugurate Gen. Garfield if he is elected. They said in 1861 that Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and they repeated the threat in 1876. But both Lincoln and Hayes were elected and inaugurated, and if Garfield is elected he will be inaugurated if it requires a million bayonets."

THE VIRGINIA DISSENSIONS.

A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR FEARS THAT GARFIELD AND ARTHUR WILL CARRY VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Washington *Post* declares that it is out of patience with the Democrats of Virginia. "We can see no excuse," it says to-day, "for the insensate folly which they are displaying. What right have they, possessing a majority of 40,000 in the State, to turn its 11 Electoral votes over to Garfield and the Republican organization? They are all for Hancock and English. The Conservative Electors and the Readjuster Electors are instructed to vote for the Democratic ticket if chosen. Upon the only important point in controversy they are all agreed; and yet, to gratify the whims of some blatant leaders, they are going to allow their candidate to lose the State when it is in their power to give it to him. There is but one course to pursue in the emergency, and steps in that direction must be taken at once. The two Democratic Electoral tickets must be withdrawn, and one to be made up from them substituted. The leaders of the Conservative and Readjuster wings of the party can arrange a compromise in an hour's sitting, and so end the difficulty. If this is not done it will be the business of the Democratic National Committee to interfere in the name of that common sense which seems to have deserted the minds of the local magnates." At the close of the editorial from which this extract is taken, the editor, apparently fearing that he had displayed too much anxiety, endeavors to show his readers that the Democratic Party can easily afford to lose Virginia.

LEGISLATURES AND ELECTORS.

CONGRESSMAN HURD ALARMED AT THE POSSIBILITY OF ELECTORS BEING CHOSEN IN REPUBLICAN STATES.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Congressman Frank Hurd is alarmed at the plan that has been suggested of convening the Legislatures of all Northern States where the Republicans have majorities, choosing Presidential Electors through them, and thus settling the Presidential contest in advance. In an interview, Mr. Hurd declares this plan to be unconstitutional. "It could have been done before the adoption of the fourteenth amendment," he said, "but those who maintain this proposition now have strangely overlooked the provisions of that article. The second section evidently requires that the Presidential Electors shall be chosen at an election, at which all male citizens, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States and not disqualified for participation in rebellion, or for other cause, should have the opportunity of voting. If the right to vote at such election should be denied to any of the citizens described in that section, the penalty is the reduction of the basis of representation in proportion to the number of such male citizens denied their rights. In other words, if half of the male citizens 21 years of age are denied the right to vote for Presidential electors by the Legislature of a State, the representation of that State in the Electoral College will be diminished one-half. If the Legislature chooses the Electors itself, the right to vote for Presidential Electors is thereby denied to every male citizen. Consequently, the State will deprive itself of all representation in the Electoral College. If the Republican Governors and Legislatures should thus attempt to disfranchise the people of the State they will do so with their eyes open to the result, which will inevitably be the loss by their State of their Electoral votes in the coming Presidential election. I have no doubt that the Senate and House of Representatives will refuse to count the votes of any Electors who have been chosen by the Legislature of any State. The result will therefore be an easy victory for the Democratic Party—a victory which will be the more distasteful to the Republicans because of their resort to unconstitutional methods to prevent it. Remember, I do not say that the Legislatures of the States have not power, by law, to provide for the election of Electors by Congressional districts, but New-York is the only State in which they can do this and gain anything."

THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW COMMITTEE-ROOMS—ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

The Republican National Committee is now fairly settled in the new head-quarters, at No. 241 Fifth-avenue, and things have been put into the best possible order for a thorough and effective campaign. The new rooms are well-chosen and far better adapted to the needs of the committee than the quarters formerly occupied in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. The location is central, and easy to be reached from all of the leading hotels. The basement of the house is used for a document room, where campaign papers are prepared for delivery throughout the country. On the first floor are the reception and reading parlors in front, and the desks of the Chairman and Secretary and their assistants in the rear. The floor above has a large apartment fitted up as a consultation-room for meetings of committees, &c., and a number of smaller rooms for private consultations. A room on the next floor has been furnished for sleeping accommodations in case of an emergency. A "visitor's book" was opened yesterday and the first person who registered was Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. There were a large number of callers at the head-quarters during the day, and as the veteran Republicans compared notes the belief in a successful termination of the campaign next November gained strength hourly. Among others who visited the rooms yesterday were J. H. Stedwell, of Flushing, Long Island; D. O. Driscoll, of Ohio; William W. Hicks, of Florida; Anthony Higgins and Cæsar A. Rodney, of Delaware; Thomas A. McLain, Jr., United States Consul at Nassau; William P. Fogg, of Ohio; H. Bortz, of Pennsylvania; United States District Attorney George B. Corkhill, of Washington; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Stewart L. Woodford, B. H. Vary, of Ogdensburg; Charles H. Handy, of Rhode Island; William Claflin, of Massachusetts; E. M. Cheney, of Florida; the Hon. Levi P. Morton, John W. Marshall, George H. Stokes, Thomas C. Acton, Daniel Weber, of Ohio; James A. Briggs, S. W. Kellogg, Frederick Miles, of Connecticut, and Dewitt C. Moore, of Johnstown. Senator Dorsey and the Assistant Secretaries were busy with routine business, of which the volume is very large. The work has been so systematized, however, that every desk is clear when the day closes, and no letter requiring it goes 24 hours without being answered. Reports yesterday from Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New-York were full of cheer for the Republicans. Mr. H. Bortz reported that the Republicans of Pennsylvania were never more active, earnest, thoroughly harmonious, and sure of victory than they now are under the banner of Garfield and Arthur. Every man in the party seems to be alive to the importance of the coming election, and to have appointed himself a special committee of one to see that the work is well done in the State. Reports from Jefferson, Onondaga, and Niagara Counties in this State were to the effect that the party had been thoroughly organized and ready to poll every vote for the national ticket. Vermont is, of course, a certain State, but the Republicans there are organizing as never before, and say they will increase their majority by thousands. It will hold an election on Sept. 7, and will be followed, six days later, by Maine. It is the purpose of the Republicans of Vermont to set their Maine brethren a good example by increasing their majority at least 5,000 votes. To help in this good work, Stewart L. Woodford has consented to make seven speeches in August at big mass-meetings to be held in the seven largest towns in the State. The members of the National Committee are enthusiastic in their predictions of success. Indiana is set down as certain to go Republican, and one member remarked last night that a careful consideration of the reports thus far received had convinced him that the only doubtful State in the North is New-Jersey. Ex-Gov. Jewell, Chairman of the committee, was in Philadelphia yesterday, but returned, to resume his duties, in the evening.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 9.—C. C. Carpenter was renominated for Congress by the Ninth District Republican Convention here, yesterday, by acclamation.

KNOXVILLE, July 9.—The Republican Convention for the First District of Tennessee met at Greenville yesterday, and nominated the Hon. A. H. Pettibone for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The Greenbackers of the Fifth District of this State have nominated R. B. Palmer for Congress.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $496,233 66, and from Customs $807,-252 88.

The Light-house Board give notice that on and after Aug. 1 the fixed white light of the fifth order on the east side of the entrance to Bass River, north side of Vineyard Sound, Mass., will be discontinued.

A writ of execution for $677,434 was issued by the District Supreme Court to-day in the famous patent suit of A. J. Ambler, of this city, against R. M. Whipple and T. S. Dickerson, of Chicago, in which a decree for that sum in favor of Ambler was granted June 17.

George W. Frost, of Omaha, the ex-Indian Agent, who was charged by a special agent of the Treasury Department with being a defaulter to the Government, has settled all his accounts, and to-day received a Treasury draft for several hundred dollars, representing the balance due him by the Government.

The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order forbidding the delivery of registered letters or the payment of money orders addressed to "S. Slater, care of Mr. Silver, No. 443 First-avenue, New-York," it having been discovered that this address is used by some of the class of confidence people known as "saw-dust swindlers," who send out circulars offering to furnish counterfeit money for a small consideration, and return to their willing dupes carefully-prepared packages of sawdust.

Messrs. Beckwith and Hovey, Steam-boat Inspectors for the New-London district, have been authorized to engage quarters at New-London suitable for properly conducting the investigation of the Narragansett disaster. The investigation will be begun as soon as the multifarious duties of the Inspectors will permit. These two officers have to do all the inspecting for the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, which will necessarily delay to some extent the prosecution of the Narragansett investigation. It is, however, the intention of the Treasury Department to get at the work at the earliest possible moment.

The following decision, rendered by the Internal Revenue Department to-day, is of interest to cigar and cigarette manufacturers: "First—Leaf tobacco cut and prepared for cigarettes is manufactured tobacco, and therefore cannot be removed for consumption or use without rendering it liable to the tax of 16 cents per pound imposed by law upon manufactured tobacco. Second—Not only is tobacco cut and prepared for filling cigarettes manufactured tobacco, and therefore liable to taxation under the same conditions as other manufactured tobacco, but removing such tobacco from the place where it was made, except in packages properly stamped, subjects a person to the penalty provided for unlawfully removing manufactured tobacco. The case is not altered by the fact that such tobacco is manufactured in a cigar factory and not in a factory nominally a tobacco factory." Under this decision manufacturers are debarred from cutting and preparing tobacco in one factory and removing it to another to be used in filling cigarettes.

SALE OF ARKANSAS SPRINGS.

LITTLE ROCK, July 9.—The Ravens' Den Springs property in Lawrence County was sold yesterday to Eastern capitalists for $100,000. The purchase comprises the springs and 200 acres of land. The new proprietors will immediately make suitable improvements.

THE TROUBLES OF EUROPE

TURKEY'S SHIRKING AND UNCERTAIN POLICY.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH WHICH THE SULTAN HAS TO CONTEND—A BELIEF THAT WAR WILL BE AVERTED—THE ATTACK ON HASSAN PASHA.

LONDON, July 9.—A Berlin dispatch says: "Turkish diplomatists continue to declare that the Porte cannot but regard the resolutions of the Berlin conference as arbitrary, and that it is impossible to concede so large a territory. If the Sultan agreed to do so, he would, on the one hand, lose all prestige with the Moslems, and, on the other hand, would be unable to pacify the different tribes in the ceded districts. The Porte will, therefore, very probably try to expostulate and shirk from carrying out the wishes of the powers by bringing forward new explanations. But the Porte must soon be convinced that the intentions of the powers are this time very serious, and that a reopening of the Eastern question by war would certainly end in the total destruction of the Turkish Empire in Europe. Nevertheless, the opinion prevails in political circles here that the Porte will decline to accept the resolutions of the conference, and that it will be impossible to prevent bloodshed between the Turks and Greeks."

The *Daily News* this morning says: "There is no reason to fear that an occasion will arise for a warlike demonstration on the part of England. The European powers are, to all appearances, as well resolved as ever to have the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin fairly carried out. Should they remain in this purpose, there can be but one result, and that will be peaceful and satisfactory."

A dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Athens, says: "At midnight of Sunday last three transports left the arsenal for Volo and Prevesa with seven battalions of troops, five batteries, and a quantity of ammunition. The troops were ordered to disembark stealthily. The disbandment of 4,000 soldiers in Thessaly, whose time has expired, has been forbidden."

A Vienna dispatch says: "The latest intelligence from Serajevo states that the excitement caused by the attempted murder of Hassan Pasha has considerably abated. When Hassan Pasha ordered a general disarmament, Eyoub Bey, one of the most fanatical Mussulmans, with several followers, went to him and protested against the measure. Hassan Pasha replied by striking Eyoub Bey, and the followers of the latter then threw themselves upon Hassan, and he was taken to Mitrovitza mortally wounded." The Belgrade dispatch of the 8th inst. announcing the arrival there of Hassan Pasha to be cured of his wounds is probably of a later date than the foregoing.

A dispatch from Pera says: "Favorable assurances have been given by the Porte to Montenegro, and Prince Nikita has ordered his representative to remain at Pera."

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Sir Henry D. Wolff, (Conservative,) relative to the Eastern policy, said, in the House of Commons this evening, that the Government were very anxious to avoid surprising the country by anything like isolated action.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The *Agence Russe* expresses the conviction that the Porte will yield to the wishes of Europe.

LONDON, July 10.—A Vienna dispatch reports that Greek officers on leave of absence, and now in Russia, have been recalled.

Another Vienna dispatch says: "The *New Free Press* declares there is no truth whatever in the report of Hassan Pasha's death."

FRENCH JESUITS AND COMMUNISTS.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE RELIGIOUS DECREES—THE AMNESTY BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE.

LONDON, July 9.—A correspondent at Paris, discussing the enforcement of the anti-Jesuit decrees, says: "The Vatican evidently feels that public protests or threats of a diplomatic rupture between France and the Vatican would only force the French Government into more precipitate measures."

PARIS, July 9.—Semi-official papers here contradict the statement of the *Voltaire* of the 6th inst. that the decrees against non-authorized religious congregations will be enforced at the end of the present week against the Franciscan, Capuchin, Eudist, and Oblate orders.

In an action of the Jesuits against M. Andrieux, Prefect of Police, the President of the Tribunal of the Seine declared that the court was competent to try the question as far as it affected property in the establishment in the Rue de Sèvres, but not the question raised concerning the chapel.

The committee of the Senate has adopted an amendment to the Amnesty bill, proposed by Gen. Pelissier, excluding incendiaries and assassins, as persons who have been condemned after due trial, from the benefits of the bill. M. Jules Simon, addressing the committee after the adoption of this amendment, said he should always be of the opinion that an amnesty imposed on the country by the action of men who had themselves been convicted, constituted a danger to public morality. The promoters of amnesty had committed a grave error, and had brought veritable trouble upon the country. Nevertheless, for the sake of conciliation and the security of the country, we have adopted the text of the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies, merely adding this: "Incendiaries and murderers, condemned after trial, shall be excluded from amnesty." The bill thus amended was submitted to the Senate this afternoon.

M. Cazot, Minister of Justice, while approving the principle of the amendment proposed by Gen. Pelissier, urged that it was practically impossible to carry such a measure into effect. He reminded the House that the most guilty Communists were those condemned *in contumaciam*, and consequently undefended, and that it would, under those circumstances, be unjust to pardon such men while others were excluded from the proposed benefits. If the Senate voted amnesty with limitations, agitation in the country would continue. The second part of the bill, in the form proposed by the committee, was adopted by a vote of 141 to 123. The Senate then agreed to an amendment moved by M. Minard, proposing that the exception made by the bill against murderers and incendiaries shall not apply to convicts whose sentences have already been commuted. The bill, as amended, was finally passed by a vote of 176 to 98.

LONDON, July 10.—A Paris correspondent reports that the Amnesty bill has to be sent back by the Chamber of Deputies and again passed by the Senate before it becomes a law.

MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH PLANS.

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS WORKING AGAINST THE COMPENSATION BILL—LORD LANDSDOWNE'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, July 9.—The House of Commons went into committee this evening on the Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill. The Government accused the Opposition of persistent obstruction. Premier Gladstone said the state of the public business was very grave, but no waste of time would induce the Government to abandon a measure which they think is important.

Mr. Parnell and other members for Ireland persisted in combating the new clause of the bill, although it was not before the committee. Mr. Biggar, (Home Rule,) member for Cavan County, was called to order for defending the use of violence against certain landlords in Ireland, particularly the late Lord Leitrim. Mr. Mitchell Henry, (Home Rule,) member for Galway County, in the course of the debate, announced his intention to quit the Land League. He said he repudiated its extreme views. After a short debate, a motion made by the Government to postpone the discussion of the preamble of the Compensation bill was agreed to, and Tuesday next was fixed for the consideration of the bill by clauses.

The *Daily News* says: "If the opposition prevent the completion of the necessary business before the first or second week in August, the House of Commons must, in school-boy phrase, be kept in until September, or even far into September."

The *Times*, in a leading editorial article this morning, says: "The Compensation for Disturbance in Ireland bill, as amended by the Attorney-General, would undoubtedly place an obstacle in the way of any organized efforts of agrarian agitators or secret societies to deprive landlords of their rents and to force down the selling value of Irish landed estates. It is not surprising that it should be repudiated as useless, or worse, by those who have led the Irish tenantry to look for more severe penal treatment of landlords. The disaffection of Mr. Parnell will probably tend to tranquilise the feelings of the Liberals who voted against the bill, though it comes too late to diminish the effect of the secession of the Marquis of Lansdowne. It certainly appears that the new clause removes or diminishes some of the gravest objections to the bill, though it leaves others untouched, and especially, most serious of all, the disquietude and and unsettlement of opinion produced in Ireland by tampering with the basis of contracts relating to land."

The *Daily Telegraph* this morning says: "The Marquis of Lansdowne is much pressed by his colleagues to remain in the Ministry as Under Indian Secretary."

The *Post* this morning says: "It is no secret that some of the most important members of the Cabinet share the views of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and there are others, though not holding high office, who have been striving and are still seeking to induce the Government to withdraw from the obnoxious position they have taken up."

The *Daily News*, in its financial article, this morning, says: "The delay in bringing forward the Indian financial statement will attract remark. It is the impression that some large reform is contemplated by the Government relating to the liabilities of India."

LONDON, July 10.—The *Standard* this morning says: "We understand that the Earl of Kenmare, Lord Chamberlain, has intimated a wish to resign in consequence of objections to the Compensation bill."

A movement is being organized, over which Mr. O'Connor Power has been invited to preside, and which Messrs. Biggar, Finigan, and Barry approve, to obtain full, unconditional amnesty for all Irish political exiles. It is intended to extend the movement throughout Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, and the Colonies until its object is attained.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs: "A large case of rifles has been seized at Woolown, near Loughrea. The rifles were the property of peasants, but were addressed to local landlords, who knew nothing of them."

The *Times* says: "After suspension of the sitting of the House of Commons last night, the Home Rulers held numerous consultations. It is said to be the settled intention of Mr. Parnell and his followers to oppose the third reading of the Compensation bill if the amendment of the Attorney-General is carried."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, July 9.—It is stated that the Sultan of Zanzibar is on his way to England on financial business.

News from the Azores represents that an earthquake at the Island of St. George, one of the Azores group, resulted in the formation of another island, 600 yards distant, about 18,000 yards in extent.

The *Anglo-American Times* says: "Mr. James Gordon Bennett and sister leave for New-York this week. The latter will preside at Mr. Bennett's Newport cottage during the season."

The King of Greece has arrived in Berlin on his way to St. Petersburg.

At a large meeting of the Council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, the medal of the association was awarded to Capt. Rogers, of the National Line steamer Helvetia, for rescuing the crew of the British brig Kildonan, Capt. McKenzie, from Bordeaux for Barrow, which was abandoned on May 24, dismasted and leaky.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Arthur Arnold, (Liberal,) member for Salford, gave notice that a month hence he would call attention to the restrictions placed on the importation of cattle, and that he would move a resolution in relation thereto.

Mr. Cross, the husband of Marion Evans ("George Eliot") the novelist, is ill of typhoid fever at Venice.

A dispatch from Rome says that all the Belgian Bishops have sent dispatches to the Vatican declaring that their action will now be more free and more powerful since the rupture of diplomatic relations with Belgium.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—Intelligence has been received that the explorer, Col. Prjevalsky, and party are prisoners in the hands of the Chinese.

A Russian caravan has been pillaged on the Chinese frontier, and two merchants killed.

Advices from Orenburg report that a Russian officer has arrived there to hire 500 camels for Gen. Skobeleff's expedition.

STRASBURG, July 9.—The Emperor William has accepted the resignation of M. Herzog, Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine.

ROME, July 9.—It is stated that Gen. Bonelli has definitely tendered his resignation of the Ministry of War.

The wives of the ex-Khédive of Egypt will proceed to Smyrna as soon as a residence is prepared for them.

GENEVA, July 9.—The earthquake on Sunday last was one of the most severe and wide-spread that has been known in Switzerland for several years. Two persons were killed. Several metres of the summit of the Schnebelberg, near Quarten, fell, overwhelming a large wood.

At the annual meeting of the Index Society last night Mr. Lowell, the United States Minister, presided. He cordially expressed his sympathy with the objects of the society, and hoped their friends in America would co-operate with them. Lord Alfred Churchill moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Lowell for his services as presiding officer.

The colliers' strike in Leicestershire has ended. Three thousand strikers have returned to work, having accepted 5 per cent. reduction in their wages.

BUENOS AYRES, June 8.—The Exhibition has been postponed for a year.

LONDON, July 10.—The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's steamer Seine will leave Greenwich to-day with a section of the new Anglo-American cable. The Kangaroo and Scotia will follow with the remaining sections on the 20th.

Tents for the American team at Wimbledon have been allotted in the camp of the National Rifle Association.

INVADING THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Private dispatches from Arkansas City, Kan., say Capt. Payne, who left the southern border of Kansas last Monday with a party of about 800 men on a second invasion of the Indian Territory, has reached his destination without molestation. Capt. Payne invaded the Indian Territory last Spring in violation of the President's proclamation, and was ejected by the military. He now defies the authority of the Government and courts. Persons are in this city purchasing machinery, different kinds of goods, for Payne's colony, and it is said an office will be opened here to induce emigration to the Territory.

Further private advices from Arkansas City, Kan., say another party of invaders have entered the Indian Territory, and will join Capt. Payne's colony. A dispatch from a trustworthy source at Wichita, Kan., says only from 25 to 30 men left there for the Territory, instead of 300, as previously reported.

NEW-MEXICO'S WELCOME TO GRANT.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 9.—A special dispatch to the *Commonwealth* from Santa Fé, dated the 8th, says: "Gen. Grant and his party arrived here by special train at 4 P. M., and were met at the depot by an immense crowd and escorted to the plaza by military and citizens. There an address of welcome was delivered. In the evening a reception was given him at the Governor's residence, followed by a banquet. En route to this place, Gen. Grant stopped at Las Vegas, where he met with an enthusiastic reception, being escorted to the plaza by the San Miguel Rifles' band of music and citizens from the city. He was also escorted to the Hot Springs, four miles distant, where he was tendered a reception in the evening, followed by a ball, which was attended by the élite of the Territory."

JAY GOULD'S VERY LATEST

HOW PACIFIC MAIL DODGES ITS ASSESSMENT.

DECLINING TO BE ASSESSED IN THIS CITY—THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OFFICE ESTABLISHED IN A ROCKLAND COUNTY VILLAGE—WHAT WAS GAINED BY THE REMOVAL.

Probably not 20 persons in this City knew until yesterday that the principal business offices of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company are not in this City, but at Upper Nyack, in Rockland County, 30 miles away, and in a secluded, unused house, and that this remote "principal business office" has neither clerk nor book-keeper nor agent nor office-boy in attendance to look out for the interests of the great corporation. Such, however, is the fact. The natural inquiry will be, why? The answer is, to dodge taxation. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company has been very restless under the tax laws of this State, and like some other corporations located in this City, has made strenuous efforts to secure full or partial exemption through litigation. Three or four years ago they questioned the correctness of an assessment levied by the Tax Commissioners, and, bringing suit against them, sought by all pretexts, and with unmitigated perseverance, to be released from the payment of the very moderate tax which they were called upon to bear. As good luck would have it, the company was beaten, and the City collected the tax. No advantages that could be derived from quibbling and hair-splitting on questions of law were neglected, the company having at that time for its counsel ex-Judge Cardozo, of whom something has heretofore been heard. Not entirely discouraged, the company has resorted to another expedient to avoid taxation. The Tax Commissioners, in making up the tax-list, fixed the assessment of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company at $3,598,892. Their estimates of the value of the capital stock and personal property were based upon the printed reports of the company and were considered to be just and reasonable. On June 7 the officers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company served upon the Tax Commissioners an affidavit by its Secretary, Mr. W. H. Lane, to the effect that their principal office had been removed in December to Upper Nyack, and that they desired to have the name of the company stricken from the assessment role.

The company did not stop with this affidavit. On July 1, they appeared before Judge Noah Davis, in the Supreme Court, and presented a formal petition reciting some of the facts connected with this absurd proceeding. They set forth that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, incorporated in 1848, carried on the business of navigation and transportation, having its principal office prior to Dec. 1, 1879, at the foot of Canal-street. Since that date its principal place of business "and residence" has been at Clarkstown, Upper Nyack, in Rockland County. On June 13, the day they were assessed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, of the City and County of New-York, for personal property as a resident of the City, the amount of the assessment being fixed on June 28, at $3,598,892. They represent that on June 7 they notified the Commissioners of their removal to Clarkstown, and that the capital stock and personal property of the company had been or would be assessed in Clarkstown. They, therefore, demanded that no assessment should be made on their capital stock or personal property, that its name should not be placed upon the list or roll of corporations liable to taxation or assessment in this City, and that if it had been placed on the list that it should be stricken off. The Commissioners having refused to accede to the company's demands, and the assessment having been made, they directed the attention of the Commissioners to a bill that had just been signed by Gov. Cornell. This was chapter 542 of the Laws of 1880, entitled "An act to provide for the raising of taxes for the use of the State upon certain corporations, joint stock companies, and associations," one of the bills prepared and pushed through by the Joint Committee on Taxes and Assessments. This act, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company found, prescribed for the assessment and taxation of the capital stock and personal property of corporations by the Controller of the State, and not by the Assessors of any city or county. They called attention, further, to the fact that section 8 of the act exempted them from such taxation, and that the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, in assessing the company under chapter 302 of the Laws of 1859, proceeded erroneously and contrary to law. They therefore asked that the court should issue a writ of certiorari, directing the Commissioners of Taxes to certify and return to the court all its proceedings touching the valuations for assessment or taxation of the capital stock or personal property of the company, to return by what authority they made the assessment, and refused to strike it from the roll, that their decisions and actions might be reviewed and corrected on their merits by the court, and the assessment set aside and vacated. Judge Davis granted the writ and made it returnable on the first Monday in October.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday went to Nyack in search of the "principal business office" of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. Alighting at the station of the Northern Railroad, a gentleman was met and addressed: "Can you direct me to the office of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company?"

"The-what?" in an astonished tone.

The question was repeated. The person addressed eyed the reporter quizzically, as if he regarded him as an escaped lunatic.

"No such office here, that I know of, and I've lived here 10 years."

After several persons had been applied to without success, the office of the *Rockland County Journal* was visited. Mr. John Charlton, the editor, who knows every man and boy in Clarkstown Township, listened to the question with an amazed look.

"You've come to the wrong place; their office is in New-York." He was enlightened on the subject, and then suggested a visit to Garrett Sarvent, the President of Clarkstown Village and the Assessor of that place. Mr. Sarvent was found at his home, about a mile from the station. He said that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company had an office in the village, and volunteered to lead the way to it, as a stranger would have some difficulty in finding it. As he walked along the country road leading north toward the Hook Mountain he talked on the subject in his own plain, old-fashioned way.

"You see, awhile ago old Gould got into the Pacific Mail, and he turned out all the old Directors. One of these was Charles Livermore, who owned a fine place up here—that's where the office is—and who came up here every Summer to stay a few weeks. Gould didn't like the idea of paying too much taxes, so he thought he'd move the office up here. In December he sent George H. Livermore up here, and he told me that the company would take an office up here, and would like to have me assess them for taxes. I said I would, and was glad to have the chance. I suppose he knew we were careful, economical sort of folks up here, and wouldn't be hard on 'em. So George H. Livermore, who said he was the agent, told me in May that the company had about $3,000,000 of property; that its debts amounted to about $2,000,000, and that the cash value of its stock was about 14 to 15 cents on the dollar. He did not show me any report of the condition of the company. I took his word for it that what he said was true. When we came to the point, I said: 'Well, what shall we assess you on?' He said, 'Why, I think about $1,000,000 would be about right.' It seemed to me that that was about a fair figure to put it at, and I said I would put him on the assessment roll for $1,000,000. I haven't seen the law on the subject, and I don't just know about this paying to the Controller. I understand it comes back to the county. They've been assessed, but they haven't paid yet."

By this time Mr. Sarvent had led the reporter half a mile beyond his own house, and was turning into a neglected road that led to a two-story-and-a-half cottage standing about 300 feet in the rear. The gate was open, and had apparently not been shut for years. A deserted gate-house at the right suggested that the occupants of the cottage had once been protected by a porter who had occupied this lodge. In front of the house were iron fountains, devoid of moisture and tumbling into rusty ruin. Climbing the high stoop, and standing on a long piazza, that ran around three sides of the house, a small sign, nailed under the closed window, caught the eye. It was not ornamented, only a plain tablet of black, with the following words painted in white letters upon it:

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

Ringing the bell, a loud clanging was heard in the hall, but no one came to the door. Mr. Sarvent said there was no one there. He had never seen any clerks or officers about, nor was there any business done in the house. A load of books and furniture was brought up and put in the house, but he did not know whether an office had been fitted up or not. Mr. George H. Livermore occasionally came into the village, but he did not do any work in the office. Mr. Sarvent's said that he had been Assessor in Clarkstown "goin' on 21 years," and that his practice was to assess property at its full value, basing his estimate of value on the amount of money that could be borrowed on the property. He also volunteered the information that the Union Steam-boat Company, doing business in Buffalo, also has its "principal office" in Clarkstown, and is assessed there, although it really does no business in the place.

One of the officers of the company, who preferred not to have his name mentioned, told a TIMES reporter that in reality the offices had not been removed from the City. The "removal" consisted simply of a resolution to that effect passed by the Board of Directors last year. "Of course," said he, "it is only an evasion—there's no doubt about that—but we propose to make use of it in order to see just where we stand in this matter of taxation. All the offices are here, and the business of the company is transacted here. We have removed only by resolution."

President Houston was seen just as he was leaving the dock in a cab to catch a train. He had only time to say: "We have sued out a writ of certiorari simply to compel the Tax Commissioners to tax our company under the new law passed by the last Legislature instead of under the old law." When asked about the plea that the main office of the company had been moved to Upper Nyack, Mr. Houston replied, "I don't see how THE TIMES has space for such bosh as that, and hurried away.

WAS LESTER BURTON MARRIED?

A STRANGE STORY ABOUT AN ALLEGED WEDDING.

MARLBOROUGH, July 9.—A strange story has just come to the surface in the Counties of Ulster and Dutchess. Last June a notice appeared in the Saugerties *Telegraph*, under the head of marriages, announcing the marriage of Lester Burton, of Pine Grove, Ulster County, to Anna Schoonmaker, of Blue Mountain, Dutchess County. This week, after an absence of three months, Burton returned to Saugerties, and when his attention was called to the marriage notice, declared there was not a particle of truth in it, while the lady, Miss Schoonmaker, or possibly Mrs. Burton, positively asserts that every word of it is true. Both parties are intelligent, respectable, good-looking, and young. The Saugerties *Telegraph* says that each of their friends have perfect confidence in the truth of their respective statements. There does not appear to be the slightest motive on the part of either to misrepresent the facts, except that one insists upon being considered as married, while the other is just as positive to the contrary. The young man admits that he paid her his addresses between the months of December and March last, and that it was rumored at one time last Spring that they had been married, that his parents joked him about it, and that he once jokingly admitted it, never dreaming it would become serious. The matter will, probably, be thoroughly sifted through the courts, as it is understood that the friends of the young lady have engaged ex-Attorney-General Schoonmaker, while Carroll Whittaker, of Saugerties, has been retained by the friends of the young man. One of the curious features of the case is that the Rev. Mr. Scudder, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, whom the young lady says married them, for some reason unexplained, made no record of the marriage and gave no marriage certificate at the time. She called on Mr. Scudder about two weeks ago for a certificate, and upon her statement he gave her one. Mr. Burton called on Mr. Scudder this week, and the latter, it is said, failed to recognize him, although he thinks he remembers the young lady. Burton says he was never in Red Hook until he went there this week to see Mr. Scudder, and says he can prove that on March 22, the day named as the one on which the marriage was solemnized, he was in another place. There are strong circumstances in the affair which seem to corroborate the statement of each of the parties, and which make it one of the strangest cases ever recorded in this county.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Berdell mortgage of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, which has been several years in litigation, was brought up again by the filing of a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court. The complainant is William J. Graham, a resident of Enniskillen, Ireland, who owns 500 shares of the stock of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; and he brings the suit, as he puts it, in behalf, not only of himself, but of every stockholder and creditor of the company, who will join therein and contribute to the expense. The bill asks that a Receiver be appointed to take possession of the road, &c., and hold the same subject to the direction of the court; and that the Trustees under the Berdell mortgage be ordered to account for every transactions permitted by them as Trustees, or while they claimed to act as such.

BUFFALO, July 9.—It is currently reported that the Buffalo and South-western Railroad Company has been leased to the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for a term of 99 years. The particulars of the lease have not yet been made public, but will be in the course of a few days. By this arrangement connections will be made at Jamestown with the Atlantic and Great Western Road. By the narrowing of the gauge of the latter road, if desired, by this connection through trains will be run between this city and Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, thereby forming another direct trunk line West. The leasing of the road by the Erie will doubtless add materially to the business interests of this city.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—A special from Columbia to the *News and Courier* says it is reported that the persons in New-York and elsewhere, who bought the Greenville and Columbia Railroad on April 15, for $2,963,400, will fail to make the payment of one-third of that amount, due July 15, and that the road will in consequence be resold. Persons in Charleston, supposed to know the plans of the syndicate, are extremely reticent, but there is a strong impression that the current reports are true.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Wabash Road, which has been vainly trying to gain an entrance to this city for several months, has finally made arrangements to come in over the Pan Handle route, and will begin to take and bring freight at once. Railroad men predict a disturbance in the freight pools in consequence, especially in that of the South-western Rate Association.

A LARGE TRANSACTION IN PORK.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The *Times* to-morrow will publish the details of an immense pork speculation by Armour & Co., pork-packers. This firm began buying pork as far back as December. Their cash purchases amount to 165,000 barrels, and for August, September, and October delivery about 250,000. They began buying to hold when pork was at $10 to $10 50, and to-day it closed at $15 80 to $15 85½, having touched $14 30 on Thursday. Their option purchases will culminate in August. Mr. Armour to-day said the transaction was a legitimate one, and not an attempt to corner the market. He bought because he knew pork was going up.

THE DERBY RACE DISPUTE.

LONDON, July 9.—The *Sportsman* of yesterday says: "An eminent legal functionary and member of the Jockey Club has given his opinion that the Stud Book means virtually nothing in the Bend Or case. It would not be surprising if to-morrow or Saturday the Messrs. Weatherby received notice not to pay the Derby Stakes to the Duke of Westminster. The owners of Robert the Devil are still persuaded that there has been a case of mistaken identity respecting Bend Or and Tadcaster."

NEW-JERSEY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association, at their recent annual convention, elected the following officers: President—J. W. Green, Principal Long Branch High School; Vice-President—Prof. W. Milligan, County Superintendent of Gloucester; Secretary—Prof. A. B. Guilford, of Union; Corresponding Secretary—Prof. B. Holmes, of Elizabeth; Treasurer—Prof. J. B. Haynes, of Newark.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS.

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS IN DEBT.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIVERS OF THE READING ROAD AND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Three large exhibits, showing with great detail the burden of debt under which the Reading Railroad is struggling, have been prepared by the Receivers, and will be filed in the United States court to-morrow. By the report it appears that on the 24th day of May, up to which date the figures are brought, the debt of the company reached the enormous sum of $197,129,496 73. A recapitulation of the statement shows these figures: Total mortgage debt, $59,376,632 94; total debenture debt, $15,651,109 10; total floating debt, $10,254,765 95; due to connecting roads and for taxes, rentals, materials, wages, and other accounts, $3,309,515 95; loan of Schuylkill Navigation Company, $2,573,250; East Pennsylvania Company bonds, $495,900; entries made for the purpose of book-keeping, but not cash liabilities, $1,185,146 48; stock—common, $32,726,375 28; preferred, $1,551,800; total stock, $34,278,185 28; total liabilities, $127,129,496 73; total bonded debt, including unassessed bonds, $87,-556,482 04; total interest charges, $5,820,-765 48; yearly rentals, $3,322,854 75; taxes payable in addition to rentals, $47,143 36; bonds of other railroads and coal and iron companies, guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, principal, $19,472,100; bonds of leased roads and canals, $13,239,750 34; total annual liability on account of leased railroads and canals and guarantees, $4,733,611 85.

In addition to the railroad company's statement, there is another showing the condition of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. There is a purchase-money mortgage loan in detached properties of $12,688,000, upon which interest is computed to Dec. 31 at $681,960. The total mortgage debt due to others than the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is $13,534,234 30. The bonded mortgage debt due to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company is $39,737,965 53; the floating debt, $1,900,482 47, and the total indebtedness of the coal and iron company, including $8,000,000 of capital stock, $72,873,417 47, making a grand total of indebtedness between the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Reading Coal and Iron Company of $200,007,-914 19. As an offset to this immense debt, the Receivers do not file any return of the appraised values of the property of the company. There is one thing certain, that any fair valuation will not bring it near the enormous amount mentioned above.

MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODS, RUST, AND CHINCH-BUGS.

ST. PAUL, July 9.—Local grain dealers in St. Paul and Minneapolis, as well as the markets in Chicago and New-York, have been greatly disturbed within the last week or two by rumors of the prospective failure of wheat in the Minnesota crops. The worst reports come from the south-eastern part of the State, where it was said wheat was in great peril of rust, blight, and chinch-bugs. Less gloomy reports come from the northern counties, but it was said that the crops along the mainline of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Road had suffered greatly from excessive rain and hail storms. Careful investigation, through telegraphic inquiry at a great many points in all parts of State, and interviews with grain-dealers who receive frequent reports from their country agents, indicate that there is grave foundation for some of these reports, but that others are grossly exaggerated. The wheat crop in the south-eastern part of the State, on old lands and near the river, has suffered greatly from wet weather and floods. The warm weather following rain has induced rust. Wheat, though not yet dangerously injured, will become so unless checked by cool, drying days this month. On some of the low lands near the river, something like blight appears to have attacked the stalk. Several counties are suffering severely from chinch bugs. As the result of all these causes, it is estimated that the crop in Olmstead, Winona, Wabash, and Houston, all heavy wheat-growing counties, will fall from 20 to 25 per cent. below the average. In the south-western and central frontier counties the outlook is much better, while the reports of damage in the north and Red River Valley is thought to be without foundation. There the weather has been favorable since the storms ceased, and the prospect for a large crop of good quality is excellent. The serious damage is confined to the south-east.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—James B. George, a prominent wholesale boot and shoe merchant of this city, was instantly killed this morning by falling from a fourth-story window of his warehouse at the corner of Sharpe and Lombard streets. He was fixing the shutter and fell to the sidewalk below, dashing out his brains. He was highly respected in business circles, and was about 35 years of age.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—A mail rider and his horse in Meriwether County, Ga., were struck by lightning to-day and both killed.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 9.—While Mr. Philip Schum, a leading merchant of this city, and his wife, were crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Sabinga, this morning, their carriage was struck by the Niagara express west, and both the occupants were so badly injured that they died soon afterward. The horse was killed and the carriage wrecked.

HAWLEY, Penn., July 9.—On Wednesday, while John Hannis and family, of this place, were eating dinner, they were startled by a peculiar crackling noise in the upper story of their dwelling. Mr. Hannis and his son left the table, and going up stairs, found the building on fire. They gave an alarm, and set to work removing the furniture. While doing this the roof fell in upon Mr. Hannis, crushing him beneath the burning timbers. With great difficulty he was removed from the building. He was terribly burned and cannot possibly recover. The house, with nearly all the contents, was destroyed, involving a heavy loss upon which there was no insurance.

MIDDLETOWN, July 9.—George Porter, a young man from Corfu, N. Y., visiting Mrs. Brock, his grandmother, was drowned to-night while bathing in the Miami River.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, July 9.—The British steamer Camden, Capt. Targis, before reported at Rouen, from New-Orleans, grounded in the Seine twice, and has lost two anchors with their cables.

The French ship France Cherie, Capt. Savory, before reported at Dunkirk, from San Francisco, lost her wheel, binnacle, and compass, and shipped a sea which swept the decks and injured several seamen.

The Italian bark Ruta, Capt. Neirabila, before reported at Bordeaux, from Baltimore, is leaky, and her cargo is damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The Danish bark Thyra, which arrived here this morning, reports: "June 7, 1 A. M., off Cape Race, in a dense fog, and the night very dark, ran into a large iceberg; carried away bowsprit and all attached, and damaged cut-water. A piece of the berg, over 100 tons, fell from the top alongside the bark, which narrowly escaped total destruction."

The Philadelphia and Reading steam-collier Berks on her last trip bound to this port picked up at sea a small steam-yacht that had been abandoned. She was brought to this port, and is now lying at the company's piers at Port Richmond awaiting a claimant.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

ASBURY PARK, July 9.—The annual meeting of the National Temperance Society was continued to-day in Educational Hall. In the morning a temperance conference was held, at which various clergymen discussed a variety of important questions. At the afternoon meeting addresses were made by the Rev. C. H. Mead, of Hornellsville, N. Y., and J. N. Stearns, of New-York. Several clergymen addressed the assemblage in the evening, the Rev. William H. Boole, Pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Asbury Park, expatiating on the barbarism of liquor legislation generally.

DEATH OF AN OLD WOOL-BUYER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9.—Elias Titus, one of the oldest wool-buyers in this country, died at his residence at Titusville, Dutchess County, last night, at the age of 76 years. He was well known among wool-dealers throughout the United States.

THE ÆSTHETICS OF TRADE.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN MANNERS CONTRASTED.

THE VULGARITY AND DISPLAY OF BOSTON TRAFFIC—THE ART OF TRADE AS IT APPEARS IN PARIS—RUDENESS OF AMERICAN STREET CROWDS.

FLORENCE, June 25.—Boston, notwithstanding its serious artistic aspirations, is singularly unæsthetic in temperament. Like Athens of old, it breeds men and women who speculate ceaselessly on matters of ethics, science, and dilettanteism generally, restlessly agitating the abstract and practical problems of life, but, unlike the Athenians, manifest no passion for the beautiful itself, except, perhaps, as a fashionable intellectual accomplishment, dainty pastime, or for its solid value in trade. Her intense mental and muscular activity is yet to be tempered by those divine graces with which the love of art, when it interpenetrates the soul, proclaims the Divine Artificer, embellishes all other acquirements, softens manners, and gives to life that esthetic repose and solace which constitute its greatest charm. A zealous reformer of the New-England type, with self-signed credentials, crosses the Atlantic to offer the amazed Britons "whatever new phases of thought may have arisen in the New World," with praiseworthy zeal, but great deficiency of tact. Minerva herself, with brand-new shield, spear, and helmet, and pockets full of fresh humanitarian pills, just dropping in from the Parthenon, would not more surprise them than the unheralded apparition of a Boston goddess of wisdom, in latest fashionable costume, discoursing of the advantages of "analysis and synthesis," as applied to the "antagonism of sex," and other kindred topics, with a touch of Phidian emphasis, if lacking his perfect art. When the comic or grotesque comes uppermost, the unregenerate world will smile and go on in its old way, heedless of truth unadorned, even if not offended by its manner of presentation. Letting alone, for the present, the intellectual phenomena of Boston, let us glance at its street life, which, although superior in some features and picturesque variety to other American cities, because of greater wealth and cultivation, is like them in general movement and display of business bustle. In its busiest hours it is like a disturbed ant-hill. The hot haste and nervous activity of the human hive is supplemented by a chaotic distribution of big and little signs and antics of advertising most disturbing to an æsthetic sense of order and fitness of things, and annoying to the artistic sight by a needless display of gaudy symbols of traffic, in competitive attitudes, as if brandishing their weapons and alternately shrieking invitations and defiance to customers and competitors. Every one's private interest is made as stupendous a matter with as stunning outcry as possible to the public. Were only a portion of the cost of these eye-sores put into the improvement of the wares themselves, there would be no need of thus tumultuously shouting their excellence, or frantic attempts to cover their deficiencies by big words and tawdry or fantastic signs of gigantic dimensions, obscuring whatever good street architecture there is, and making more hideous the bad. All this ugliness, confusion, and hot haste is due to the insatiable Moloch of traffic, which, in our land, is still an untamed fiend, not understanding sufficiently well that its best interests lie in the direction of putting on the most attractive looks and manners, and affecting a degree of respect for comeliness which at bottom it may not care a fig for.

Paris is a conspicuous example of a city where the æsthetic humanities of business, so to term them, as to outward form are perfectly understood and practiced. While endowed with all needful freedom, commerce is subordinated to an æsthetic decorum, so that things objectionable and embarrassing are kept out of sight or disguised, and whatever is most attractive is shown with consummate taste and sagacious selection—not crowded into chaotic masses and flung, as it were, at the spectator or made foot-traps of, to the endangerment of his limbs. It here becomes an orderly, gentlemanly, agreeable adjunct of a high civilization, obedient to those fundamental laws of beauty which, by perpetual lessons, have become ingrained in the mental constitution of the population. The executive form business assumes borders on a fine art. Both advertising and the display of merchandise and its storing are made artistic accomplishments, so that their finest features are beautifully and quietly shown. A fine taste in this department commands special pay, as it is found to attract customers almost as much as the goods themselves, while any approach to the helter-skelter, untidiness, and want of æsthetic perception of the average American tradesman would speedily doom the most insignificant shopman of Paris to insolvency. For the morals of æsthetics must be respected if business is to thrive. Suavity of speech, grace of action, and tasteful attire are equally necessary. This European principle of trade is beginning to be recognized in America, but it still needs much encouragement to make it popular with those whose chief axiom is that "time is money," and who regard notoriety, blunt, naked dispatch, and huge display as the quickest road to fortune.

The flow and show of commerce in London streets is steady, systematic, and orderly, like ocean tides, impressing by its magnitude and regularity. It draws everything it meets into its great current, and floats it securely on its broad surface with serene strength, although lacking somewhat the artistic sparkle and variety of Paris. American business currents, on the contrary, partake more of the character of the rapids of St. Lawrence, in their deafening, bewildering eddies and rapid, foamy surgings and perpetual changes. Those who pass their lives in these movements may fail to see this likeness, but the contrast on first coming from the staid business flow of the Old World to the rush and turmoil of the New is as unpleasantly striking as it seems unnecessary and unwholesome. Besides the dominating passion to obtain wealth by short cuts and getting ahead of competitors, the climate undoubtedly has something to do in exciting unusual muscular activity to business-laden brains and bodies, keeping both, by its irritating inconstancy, at high-pressure force, especially in Boston; for it seems to impart an uncontrollable nervous impulse to physical action, attended, however, by perfect good temper of the give and take kind, as if each individual had as much heartfelt sympathy and consideration for his neighbor's inclination to "lose no time" as for his own. Where punctuality is counted by seconds, and each second has its specified duty, there is scant time for dispensing social small coin or those courtesies which require self-repose and constant exchange to keep alive. It is true that perpetual practice gives great dexterity to the impatient individual in making his way in the streets of Boston during their busy hours, but it is at the expense of personal grace and physical ease. The adept must learn to twist his "torso" like a corkscrew to avoid collisions; to skip and jump like a gymnast, bounding sidewise off and on sidewalks, or hopping along, one foot in the gutter, to avoid entanglement in feminine gear, or to give a sudden wrench to his spine in a hasty pull-up to avoid falling over a thoughtless maiden who will stoop without warning while immediately in his track, or suddenly bolt aside in chase of some just-fledged fancy in her active brain. Multiform dangers strew his path. Now it is a hand-organ, fruit-stand, or some perambulating exhibition that has to be circumnavigated without loss of speed or an Irish temper, mollified by lightning-like pantomime, as he dashes onward, ever on the alert in rounding a corner that he does not run down his best friend or overturn the heroine of his latest flirtation. Woe to the unskilled stranger, and thrice woe to him who believes in the sanctity of his body. He is dashed aside like spray from a rock in the universal impetus. Bodies are used as fulcrums, or treated as audacious obstacles, with a very summary "laying on of hands," minus any episcopal benediction by those in hot haste, utterly unconscious of giving offense or any cause of taking offense in such use of them. In foreign cities duels would ensue from acts which here are received with entire sang froid by all concerned. Indeed, before the assailant is fairly recognized he may be a block ahead, madly plunging in at the same time-table speed to catch a train, a bargain, or an appointment. There is no time for apologies. Life here would not be long enough to pay its lingual dues of reciprocal courtesies in such rencounters on the Latin standard of street politeness. None meaning, none take offense; but the chaotic movement leaves much to be desired on the score of the small amenities of existence. People's bodies have become in street circulation, almost common property. The right to possess your own body, untouched or unused in public, is yet to be acquired. In proportion to the liberty taken in this kind of pantomimic action is the paucity or brusqueness of speech which accompanies it. I have seen a friend seized by the coat by an elderly lady, as the quickest means of stopping him, simply to inquire her way, on learning which she left in the same abrupt style. Coming one evening out of the Music Hall, I discovered a gentleman behind me very strongly impressed, apparently, by the idea that he might pass through my back and thus get into the street a second sooner. Finding it not quite ethereal, he finally took his hands off and let me walk out without risk of being precipitated into those in front of the crowd. This individual had ladies with him, had traveled in Europe. I certainly had not the slightest idea he was impolite in thus manifesting his impatience. It was simply the force of a bad habit of crowding ahead, which is very common among American men and boys, and of leaving ladies and their elders to follow instead of preceding them in public or in entering and leaving a room; one of those inattentions to the minor courtesies that Europeans class as "no manners," although when it comes to real service and consideration for the sex their American brethren are far in advance of them.

Of the brusque tone of speech to which I have referred, meaning no incivility, but from sheer indifference to polite forms, and, perhaps, some false shame in using them, unintelligible to Europeans of a similar social grade, the following is a characteristic, local specimen: Arriving from England in the Cunard steamer with an English clergyman of some distinction, we took the Tremont House coach to cross the East Boston Ferry, accompanied by several foreigners of other nationalities. The driver was a well-dressed, intelligent-looking man, of whose appearance, as a specimen of his well-to-do class, I was feeling somewhat proud, when he came to the door, and thrusting his head inside, called out in a sharp nasal tone, "I say, any of you fellers inside change a bill?" Had I been transported unconsciously out of Europe, on hearing these words, it would have been sufficiently evident that I had been landed under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. And yet some slight instruction and example given to the rising generation would speedily cure these little social defects and give a much-needed grace and amenity of deportment to American life.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

FOREIGN TRADE INTERESTS.

LONDON, July 9.—In Mincing Lane, the supplies continue large, but the demand is not influenced by partial signs of the trade revival apparent elsewhere. The recent slight speculative feeling has abated and prices close lower on the week. Another steamer has arrived from Han-Kow, with new season's teas. Moning Congous sold slowly at about 9d. per pound under the opening rates, except for a few of the finest. The supplies of coffee keep large and extensive deliveries do not yet make any impression on the stock, which is also above the average in the chief European ports. At the auction sales, prices have generally fallen about 1s. per hundred-weight. Part of the East India offerings had to be withdrawn. Colouy and fine generally maintain previous rates. Grades of good common at auction sold at 10d. per pound. Indian tea was dull. The improvement in the demand for sugar has disappeared, probably because of last week's heavy landings, although the statistics rather favor an advance. Refined West India supports the late advance. Low qualities were inactive. Foreign sold steadily at the late decline. There was a fair business in rice, partly at easier rates, the visible supply being above last year's. There was a good demand for saltpetre. Spice was quiet. Black pepper and pimento were higher.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—A leading circular says: "The grain trade has acquired greater strength during the week, with a revival in the speculative as well as the consumptive demand. Wheat in all positions has further improved, and in the principal markets of the country is generally 1s. dearer. Floating cargoes were in good request at an advance in the same proportion. Those on the coast were taken steadily for the Continent, independently of the large shipments thither, direct from Atlantic ports. To-day's market was firm and the attendance was an average one. There was a moderate consumptive demand for wheat and prices advanced 1d. to 2d. Flour in sacks was slightly higher, and in barrels 3d. higher. New mixed corn receded slightly in consequence of slackness of inquiry."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in limited demand at the opening. Since Monday business has increased, and for some descriptions prices have had a hardening tendency. There was a good general demand for American, and prices advanced 1-16d. A moderate business was done in Sea Island at previous prices. Futures opened steady. The market has been firm and more cheerful throughout the week, and prices generally advanced 1-16d. to 3-32d."

LONDON, July 10.—The *Standard* in its financial column announces that Messrs. Baker & Daniels, of No. 3 Brabant Court, E. C., London, general merchants and produce-dealers, have failed, with liabilities estimated at £30,000. The failure is devoid of any grave significance.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—On the third and last day of the regatta of the National Association, the races were between the winners of the last two days. The sun was hot, and with the exception of about one hour during the afternoon, scarcely a breath of air was stirring. The water was smooth but still very muddy, and made hard pulling. A large crowd was assembled on shore to witness the races, and the grand stand at the finish was well patronized. J. H. C. Watts, of Baltimore, was the umpire of the day.

The first race was for junior single sculls, with six entries. J. A. Whittaker, of the Pawtucket Club, of Pawtucket, R. I.; Edmund Field, of the Carteret Club, of Perth Amboy, N. J.; Frank Campbell, of the Crescent Club, of Newark, N. J.; R. G. Jackson, of the Palisade Club, of Yonkers, N. Y.; James Fox, of the Shawmut Club, of Boston, and F. McManus, of the Metropolitan Club, of New-York. The course is too narrow for so large a number of entries, and some trouble occurred, but the fouls made were not allowed by the umpire, and all the shells were allowed to continue to the finish. The men took the water well together, and for the first 100 yards Campbell had a slight lead. Whittaker pulled over from his position on the east side and ran into Campbell's shell, and, after getting clear, went past, and at the mile post led the field, with Jackson a good second. On the second half-mile McManus fouled Jackson's boat, but the latter pulled away from him. On the home stretch, Campbell, who was fourth and a full length behind McManus, made a grand spurt, and missed third place by one-quarter of a second. At the finish, Whittaker led by two clear lengths, his time being 10:48¼.

In the second race, for six-oared crews, there were four entries, namely: Mutuals, of Albany; Institutes, of Newark; Ariels, of Newark, and Narragansetts, of Providence. The Mutuals and Narragansetts used shells and the other crews gigs, the shells having a decided advantage in the race. At the start the Narragansetts took the lead, with the Mutuals second, and the gigs abreast and close behind. At the mile post the Narragansetts led by six lengths, and by a grand effort the Mutuals gradually decreased the distance. Just after passing the head of the island, Hall, the fifth oar of the Narragansett crew, broke his outrigger and lost his oar, which demoralized the crew, and they finished last, when, by a judicious use of four oars, they could have won the race. The Mutuals came in first in 8:51¾, with the Institutes second, and Ariels third, the gigs finishing close together.

In the third race, for senior single sculls, F. E. Holmes, of the Pawtucket Club, was drawn, leaving F. J. Mumford, of the Perseverance Club, of New-Orleans; Harry Ball, of the Zephyrs, of Detroit, and William Murray, of the Elizabeths, of Portsmouth, Va., to start. In this race Mumford was the favorite. Murray obtained a slight advantage at the start, but at the end of the first quarter Mumford led by two lengths, with the others close abreast. At the half-mile post, Murray pulled out from the western shore and steered directly for Mumford's shell, making a deliberate foul and was ruled out by the umpire. The race was won by Mumford in 10:05¾, Ball being five lengths behind.

The pair-oared race was contested by the Gorman brothers, of Albany, and Levien and Childs, of New-York, and was won easily by the Albany crew in 10:17¼, the other crew finishing 20 lengths behind.

There were only two entries for the double-scull race, Holmes and Whittaker representing the Pawtuckets, and Birney and Hanford Topham the Wah-wah-sums, of Saginaw, Mich. This was a chase rather than a race, the Pawtuckets having everything their own way from the start, and they did not show their strength until within 100 yards of the finish, at which point they had allowed their opponents to draw close alongside. The Pawtuckets finished 10 seconds ahead, in 9:41¼.

The exciting race of the day was for four-oared shells, in which there were four entries, namely: Wyandottes, of Wyandotte, Mich.; Eurekas, of Newark; Hillsdales, of Hillsdale, Mich., and Crescents, of Philadelphia. The Hillsdale crew were the favorites, and got away at the start slightly in advance of the other crews. At the end of the first quarter mile the Wyandottes were abreast, but at the half mile the Hillsdales led by two lengths, with the Wyandottes second, and the Crescents third. At the mile post the Crescents secured second place, which they retained to the end. Nearing the finish, the Wyandottes ran into the wharf and crushed their shell, and the Eurekas, who were three lengths behind, finished third. The time of the Hillsdales was 8:58.

The seventh and last race of the day was for eight-oared shells. There were four entries for this race, but the Crescents of Philadelphia withdrew, leaving the Nassau, Resolute, and Dauntless Clubs, all of New-York, to compete. After a false start, the boats got away together, but soon took the position they held through the race and at the finish, namely: Dauntless first, Resolute second, and Nassau third, the winning boat finishing in 8:38.

At a meeting of the National Association held this evening, at Association Hall, the challenge cups were delivered to the winning crews, and in addition, each winning crew was presented with a handsome silk banner and each member of the winning crews received a gold badge. The presentations were made by George Norcross, of Philadelphia.

ANOTHER MAN IMPLICATED

THE LOST SECURITIES GIVE MORE TROUBLE.

ARREST OF A BROAD-STREET BROKER—HIS ACCOUNT OF HOW THE SECURITIES CAME INTO HIS POSSESSION—THE PRISONERS REMANDED—BAIL FIXED AT $5,000.

A third and most important arrest was made yesterday in the case of the larceny of the $80,000 worth of securities from Brayton Ives & Co. On Thursday, just after Mr. James Betts Metcalf had left his office to go to the Tombs Police Court to testify in the case of the charges made against Lawrence R. Jerome, Jr., and Edward M. Patchell, William McGibbon, who says he is a broker at No. 30 Broad-street, came into the banking office of Brayton Ives & Co., and calling for Mr. Ives, said to him:

"I think I can put you on the track of those securities you have lost."

Mr. Ives looked at him in some amazement, and said:

"Have you not read the newspapers, Sir?"

"No, I have not," responded McGibbon; "I live in New-Jersey."

"Well," remarked Mr. Ives, "your services will not be required. We have got the securities back."

McGibbon then retired, but the interview was so singular that it aroused the suspicions of Mr. Ives. A consultation was held with Inspector Byrnes, and, acting upon information furnished by the prisoner Jerome and Justice Duffy, it was decided to arrest McGibbon. He was brought to the Tombs Court from Police Head-quarters yesterday afternoon guarded by detectives. Previous to his arrival the prisoners Jerome and Patchell were closeted with Clerk Brown in the Justice's private examination-room. Jerome swore to an affidavit setting forth that on July 6 he gave to McGibbon, at No. 400 West Twenty-third-street, the securities which Brayton Ives & Co. had lost. He told McGibbon that they had been given to them by a telegraph boy, and swore that McGibbon knew the securities were the property of Brayton Ives & Co. Inspector Byrnes also made an affidavit, stating that McGibbon received the securities from Jerome; that McGibbon had a stock indicator at his office, and that he acknowledged to Byrnes that he saw the notice of the loss; that he knew the securities were the property of Brayton Ives & Co., and with that knowledge took the securities home, kept them all night, and returned them to the prisoner Patchell next day, failing to notify Brayton Ives & Co. of the fact until after the arrest of Jerome and Patchell and the recovery of the securities by the Inspector.

Mr. Ambrose H. Purdy entered the room after these affidavits had been completed. He said: "I have a perfect defense, and I desire that these young men shall have an examination on Thursday. Mr. Jerome has made an affidavit in this case, and thus appears in the attitude of a witness. I believe that he and Patchell will be able to clear themselves, but there is another man here [meaning McGibbon] who will find more trouble in accomplishing that result—who, indeed, had he taken the one honest step it was his duty to have done, would have rendered it impossible for this unfortunate piece of business to ever have occurred." Mr. Purdy then said that he had been unable to obtain bail as yet, and asked to have the prisoners remanded into the custody of the Inspector until to-day at 3 o'clock. Justice Duffy at first appeared unwilling to accede to this request, but finally granted it, saying that if the bail was not produced then matters would have to take the usual course—the commitment of the prisoners to the Tombs in default of bail. The magistrate then fixed the bail of each prisoner at $5,000.

Harry Seixas, Mr. Ives's messenger, narrated how he had lost the package of securities from under his coat while carrying other papers. He first discovered the loss when he reached the stoop of No. 51 Wall-street, where he was to have delivered the package. It was about 2:40 o'clock, and two minutes later he informed the Cashier of what had happened. Mr. Metcalf next drew up an affidavit, charging, upon information and belief, that McGibbon knowingly assisted in the larceny of the securities, and kept and concealed them, knowing them to be the property of Brayton Ives & Co. The prisoner, McGibbon, was then brought in to answer the charge. He is a slim-built man, about 5 feet 5 inches in height. He has black hair and a light mustache. He was dressed in a suit of light gray, and wore a spotted white tie. He leaned over the Justice's desk, and, in answer to the charge, pleaded not guilty. He told a rather rambling tale of how he came to be connected with the case. His story was substantially as follows: "On Tuesday, Patchell came into my office. I saw that he had been drinking, and was under the influence of liquor. It was the first time I had seen him in that condition. He said to me, 'I have got a good point in Pacific Mail short,' and asked, 'Will you sell some shares for me?' I said 'Yes, by and by,' wishing to turn him off. He next said, 'Come away, down to my office,' and I replied, 'Yes, I'll go.' He asked me if I had seen the notice of the loss of the securities of Brayton Ives & Co. I replied in the negative, because I had not seen the newspaper. Patchell then said he knew something about them, but I said, 'You can't make such a fool of me as that, Patchell. If Brayton Ives & Co. have lost these securities you cannot know anything about them.' In reply to an inquiry at this point witness said he had the securities from 7:30 o'clock Monday evening until 9:30 o'clock the next morning. Continuing his narrative, he said: 'Patchell said it was quite a loss for Brayton Ives & Co. I did not see the notice of the loss until Tuesday morning, for the reason that my landlord and I went to lunch on Saturday, and afterward we both went down to Coney Island, and remained until 1 o'clock. The next two days were holidays. On Tuesday, when Patchell saw me, I went to the office with him and saw the notice of the loss on the tape. After the discovery, Patchell left to dispose of 100 shares of Pacific Mail. About 11:30 o'clock I went to Patchell's office; I saw Jerome there. He said he would give me a good point in Pacific Mail. Patchell came in with a Mr. Jones and introduced Jerome. The latter and a friend named Tatterson then went out, and I dismissed the security matter from my mind. At 3 o'clock Patchell came in and asked me to let him have $300 to cover his margin on Pacific Mail. I said certainly. I had not the securities in my possession then. I gave the loan without security. After receiving the money, Patchell said he wanted to open his mind to me, and wanted me to befriend him. I said Patchell was fooling me about the securities, but he said he knew that a lady had them, and he gave the name of the lady. He said that if anything should happen to the securities he would be in an awful fix, for if they were destroyed his lips would be sealed forever. He then said he felt much better after making this confession, and said he wanted me to keep the securities over night, and assured me that it would be all right, as he had told Jerome he 'would split upon him if he did not allow him to give the securities to a friend.' I went down to see Patchell simply to help him out of the scrape, and because I knew he wanted to return the securities to Brayton Ives & Co. After this interview all the party came together, (Jones, Jerome, Tatterson, Patchell, and McGibbon.) Patchell and Jerome and I took the elevated road to the terminus at the Harlem Bridge. Jerome said, 'stay here till I return; the lady who has got the securities lives about three or four blocks off.' In 25 minutes Jerome came back, and Patchell said, 'We'll go down to my boarding-house.' There Jerome hauled out a package wrapped in brown paper. I said, 'I don't think, gentlemen, that for the value of these bonds you would have a shirt cast upon your names.' After that I asked if there was any harm in opening the package. I opened it, and 'lo, the bonds were there.' Patchell took their numbers, and I tied the package up and carried it home, and delivered it again the next morning. At that time I said to Patchell that I thought there was something wrong. The story of the telegraph boy giving the package to Jerome didn't appear feasible. I said that it looked as though Brayton Ives's messenger-boy and Jerome were in a conspiracy to raise money. Patchell said: 'It is a very bad business. I don't want you to tell any one about it.' I replied: 'Not a soul, provided you return the securities to Brayton Ives & Co.' I was alone with Jerome next morning. He asked if I had thought any more about the securities, and said, 'they might be shoved in with other certificates, or be sold in England.' He did not, however, propose to me to adopt either method. He asked me if the securities were safe, and I said 'Yes. They are in the Safe Deposit Company.' They were at this time in Patchell's possession. I then changed the conversation to the topic of the lady, who, I was told, had had the securities, and Patchell meantime came in and wrote a check for $500, and left. I went out some time later, and left word that I would see Patchell later in the day. I called three times at Patchell's office to tell him to return the securities, and next morning I went to Mr. Ives and told him about it. I know now that I did wrong in not returning the securities at once, but it was simply to save Patchell from possible trouble that I delayed. I as fully believe that he intended to return the securities as I believe I am living now. I told my wife I was sorry for Patchell, and she suggested that I should return the securities to Brayton Ives & Co., with the request that they should ask no questions. I knew I could not return them myself without implicating Patchell. This is my story, and it is all I have to say."

At the close of this statement, Justice Duffy said to McGibbon: "You did very wrong in this matter. It is an unfortunate transaction from beginning to end for all concerned. There is no excuse for business men acting as the prisoners in this case have. Business men should be men of honor and integrity. These securities should have been returned at once, and their finding not concealed from their rightful owners." The magistrate then elicited from the prisoner that he had been in business in the City since December last, in partnership with a Mr. Young. The partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, although Young pressed him to remain. He was now settling up the business as Trustee.

"You will have to furnish $5,000 bail for examination."

McGibbon smiled, and said he had a bondsman present, but the latter, being a non-resident, did not justify. "Then I will have to ask Mr. Metcalf to become security," coolly said the prisoner, with a bland smile.

"And I will have to decline," responded the gentleman addressed, who had never before seen McGibbon, and was, consequently, not a little staggered at the request.

The three prisoners then left the court-room in the custody of Inspector Byrnes and his detectives, to spend the night at Police Head-quarters.

PASSENGERS FAINTING IN A STREET CAR.

A crowded "bob-tail" horse car was going through West Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Paterson, yesterday afternoon, when a runaway team attached to a heavy coach came dashing up the track, headed directly for the car. A fatal collision seemed inevitable, and several of the passengers fainted in terror. The driver stood manfully at his post, though he afterward declared that he felt sure his time had come. By whipping up the horses and turning them out of the track he managed to twist the car out of the way of the coming coach just in time to save the passengers from injury, but all the windows of the car were torn out by the passing coach.

BOUND FOR EUROPE.

FIVE STEAM-SHIPS WITH FIVE HUNDRED CABIN PASSENGERS TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Five European steam-ships, the Britannic, of the White Star Line; the Bolivia, of the Anchor Line; the Donau, of the North German Lloyd; the England, of the National Line, and the Vaderland, of the Red Star Line, will sail to-day with 500 cabin passengers. Of these, over 100 will leave in the Britannic. J. K. Emmett, the actor, and his family, will sail in this vessel. Frederick C. Augenier, the German Consul at Guatemala, is one of the Donau's passengers. The cabin lists are printed in full below:

In steam-ship Britannic, for Liverpool.—[illegible] Gibbes, J. F. Jones, J. J. Walker, [illegible] Devin, J. C. B. Parsons, S. W. Lince, Miss E. Leggett, [illegible] Wallace, W. H. Alley, Mrs. Alley, H. B. Daley, J. W. Stickney, Robert L. Fabian, M. J. Duveen, Mrs. Fabian, Miss Fabian, Miss Nellie Fabian, H. S. Ladew, Mrs. Ladew, Master Ladew, George H. Sargent, Mrs. Sargent, Miss E. S. Sargent, Dr. Samuel J. Armour, W. Thallon, G. Y. Stone, Mrs. Stone, Miss Emma Stone, Miss Daisy C. Stone, Master Hansom Stone, J. Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, Thomas Kelly, George Kelly, Mrs. Leonard, Miss Swan, Miss Swift, Miss Mary C. Stevens, John P. Marquand, Mr. Marquand and son, Gen. G. P. Thruston, Mrs. Thruston, Mr. T. Wallace, Miss Wallace, Miss G. W. A. Morgan, Mrs. Wade, George Briddis, Parker W. Hanne, Joseph Chambers, Mrs. Chambers, J. W. Cundt, Mrs. Cundt, [illegible] Kinnicutt, John Gilson, Miss Lucy Kellogg, Miss L. Wallace, Mrs. S. L. Weld, Miss E. L. Bradley, Mrs. E. F. Hastings, Miss [illegible] Hastings, Mrs. A. G. Knowles, Miss Marion Smith, H. S. Brown, A. S. De Bunningue, Miss Owen, Miss L. Tucker, Dr. Durand, Mrs. Durand, J. R. Dexter, Mrs. Dexter, J. R. Gonzales, Mrs. Gonzales, T. C. Hollander, P. Lyons, A. C. Cureno, J. Zimmermann, Fritz Zimmermann, W. J. Bonus, J. J. Wilder, E. Salomon, A. P. L. Dull, Dr. J. O. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hutchinson, E. S. Owen, Rev. A. D. Rice, Miss E. Hutchinson, Mrs. E. B. Wilson, Miss Keith, S. Reid, Mrs. Reid, E. M. Kempshall, George E. Gibbes, Mrs. Gibbes, G. Zalda, Gen. C. A. Whittier, James Manchester, Miss May Otis, Miss Manchester, Miss Clark, Miss Wade, Luther A. Wright, Mrs. Wright, W. W. Deane, Henry Elliott, C. F. Mitchell, A. H. Church, Harry Whitmore, Mrs. W. Wilcox, J. E. Burton, A. G. B. Landauer, Fred Ryland, James Manchester, Mrs. H. C. Baker, Miss Mary Mathews, Mrs. E. L. Stickney, Miss H. P. Hammond, William Whittier, Mrs. Whittier, L. Stern, Sidney Mark, F. S. Chase, O. B. Ensign, Miss Belle S. Holmes, Miss E. R. Holmes, T. E. H. Bidlew, E. A. Rhodes, E. Holmes, Mrs. Holmes, W. B. Porter, F. Douglas, Dr. R. M. Streeter, Mrs. Streeter, H. G. Mirick, William Farvie, Jr., A. H. Cutler, William Herrick, A. Stubenrauch, J. Yardley, Master H. F. Weld, G. R. Kimley, Mrs. O. Lawley, Miss E. Parker, Miss L. F. Clark, H. C. Wiseman, Mrs. Belshaw, Charles W. Williams, O. J. Stackney, Norris, D. Carmichael, J. F. White, J. R. H. Patterson, George Guldwell, W. R. Mollison, George V. Constable, Rector Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, Senator Eddowes, Miss Eddowes, H. Alonso, Carlos Carrillo, José M. Gutierrez, Thomas Uberna, S. Haughton, L. Bieler, George Haughton, Mrs. Haughton, J. K. Emmett, Mrs. Emmett, Dr. G. Ryder, Jr., W. F. Wyman, Prof. George H. Howison, Master Winthrop Witherbee, Miss C. R. Hynes, Miss Nellie, Mrs. Howison, Miss Hutchinson, F. W. Myers, the Rev. F. W. Macdonald, F. P. Bonney, V. A. Kennedy, J. T. Sherman, W. A. Nevgill, James Davis, Walter Jennings, W. S. Kerr, W. D. Murray, William Barnes, Miss Tompkins, friend, and two children, J. K. Emmett, Jr., J. Wilder, Edward Kesler, William Ogden Giles, Major L. Russell, Hocom Rexford, Mrs. Rexford, G. S. Thompson, James Hunter, James C. McCarthy, Mrs. F. Barnes, Miss Lottie Gardiner, Miss Katie Ryan, W. J. Goulding, George G. Sterens, D. G. Aguirre, W. Corbett Sullivan, T. H. Platt, R. Cassedo, D. Guggenheim, Master B. Guggenheim, W. Grayson Mann, Mrs. Mann.

In steam-ship Bolivia, for Glasgow.—Aug. Sachtleben, James Salmon, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, William Chisholm, Richard Dearie, Mr. Spittall, J. Brash, Joseph McKee, S. R. Henry, H. B. Hores, William Ferguson, William Dallas, Mrs. Thompson, Richard Baker, William Hutton, Dr. Gordon, W. Gordon, Thomas Johnson, V. S. McIlwraith, John W. Donler, W. Denniston, J. Macdonald, Charles H. Wilson, F. D. Sickle, Dr. R. Lindsay, Andrew Anderson, J. B. Smith, Mrs. J. B. Smith, Mrs. William Ewan, Miss Jane Ewan, Mr. Hearn, Mrs. Hearn, the Rev. C. Russell, Mrs. E. C. Bissell, Mme. Laura Reiner, Miss Annie Engstrom, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Pope, Sumner Haines, Mrs. Sumner Haines, Miss Bell Whitcomb, Miss Maude Dobbins, Miss Agnes Moore, Sister Anna, William Lockwood, Mrs. William Lockwood, Mrs. Baker, Miss Annie Baker, the Rev. Arthur S. Moore, Miss Agnes Baker, Miss Rebecca McLaren, Mrs. Mary Clark, the Rev. G. C. King, Mrs. O. C. King, E. J. Mahon, Mrs. Mahon, Rev. J. L. Hall, Mrs. Hall, Miss Eliza S. Jones, Miss Lulu Purple McGovern, Miss Fanny Matthews, Miss Robertson, Miss Davidson, Miss Newark, Miss Jane Newark, Mary Rossel, Bettie Hines, Miss Jane Laurens, Robert Wilson, Thomas Morrill, Robert Rawl, James Wood, John Dearie, Miss Lizzie Dearie, Miss Tillie Dearie, Thomas O'Connell, Charles Becker, Henry Cody, John F. Jones, the Rev. R. Winter Tyrie, Olaf Olson, Frederick Hookway, Samuel E. Hall, Mrs. H. C. Butler, Mrs. Florence Kembury.

In steam-ship Donau, for Bremen.—Siegfried, Gustave Charles Walsh, Jr., Major A. H. Dickerson and child, Mrs. M. A. Coleman, Miss Caroline Coleman, Miss Mary Coleman, Miss Margaret Coleman, Reynold Ockerman, Miss E. Ockerman, Dr. Ellsworth E. Hunt, R. R. Kleinschmidt, Mrs. Kleinschmidt, Frederick C. Angenier, Mr. Mueller, A. Bartling, E. Wertheman, J. W. Wolff, J. Gerlach, Julius Wermser, Charles Mayer, Bernhard Engel, Mrs. Engel and two children, Miss Bertha Engel, Miss Hannah Engel, Miss Cora Engel, Mrs. Anna Tyringham, Miss Alice Schulz, William Stecker, F. Wiener, F. Trouillez, G. Helteneyer, Miss Sister, Miss Rebecca Van Twiverstein, Miss Frederika Van Twiverstein, C. Riegel, J. C. Rehler, Frederick Jesson, Heinrich R. Rohr, J. Lemcke, Mrs. Caroline Mahl, Anton Rehr, C. Kurz, D. Schmidt, Dr. Ahlers, S. Kurz, D. Bosse, Dr. Dalge, E. Weltenkorn, the Rev. F. Duensing, Frederick Rehr, Mrs. Rehr and child, Paul Roessler and child, Joseph Schwertfuetter, A. Maedgen, J. Peter Schroeder, G. Keltenberg, Miss Mary Wood, J. W. Peters, Mrs. G. Keltenberg, Miss Mary Wood, Christopher Wagner, Benedict Strauss, the Rev. James Schaaf, C. W. Neuscheler, Charles Schreiber, Mrs. C. E. Strassburger, Philip Braver, J. P. Hermann, the Rev. Mr. Huckstein, Mr. Burtmann, Mrs. Burtmann and two children, Gustav Liessring, Miss Helen Liessring, C. Krohn, J. P. McGregory, C. R. Merrick, G. L. Howe.

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.—L. Ogden, Mrs. Ogden, A. S. Johnson, A. H. Girard, J. F. West, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Burrendes, R. W. Sawyer, R. A. Sawyer, George L. Kemp, R. W. Kemp, J. Higgs, G. W. Higgs, F. Benander, Charles Ross, Mr. Abrahams, William Ross, H. R. Sawyer, Mrs. Charles Phelps, G. W. Clark, Mrs. Clark, James M. Truch, A. Lister, E. N. Rowe, Edward Gowen, Miss R. Fry, Mrs. Jackson, the Rev. J. R. Berry, Mrs. Berry, Miss Sully, Miss Ma Parr, Mrs. W. A. Boyd, M. J. Salvewell, J. P. Cottnet, Charles Frohman, G. Olcott, John N. Mills, Prof. Forward, Mrs. Forward, Mr. Rice, Mrs. Rice, Dr. G. C. Shateman, Mrs. Shateman and child, Mr. Dr. Ganeo, J. R. Dickinson, S. Devere, Mrs. Devere, Miss A. J. Flynn, Miss A. A. Flynn, W. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, the Rev. R. Hassell, J. A. Baldwin, H. Pears, Mr. Mcandrew, Mrs. Mcandrew, J. E. Van Sohn, Miss Baker, A. Boyt, John Clyne, Samuel Thompson, Percy Whitelock and family, F. Landy, Rev. Henry Meller, William F. Roberts, Fred A. Smith, Thomas Ralph, E. H. Darlington, Decatur, Mrs. Paterson, Mr. Westhaus, Dr. G. Bateman, Mrs. Paterson, A. W. Cady, Prof. C. W. Shepard, L. S. De Forrest.

In steam-ship Vaderland, for Antwerp.—B. F. Kern, Mrs. Kern, Jacob Fischer, T. T. Cossmann, A. P. Loring, F. G. Hoskins, Henry Forth, Mrs. Forth, Master Forth, the Rev. J. W. F. Roth, D. [illegible], Mrs. Both and infant, Mrs. Gen. E. A. Carr, Miss Julia Carr, Mrs. A. E. Fallen, Miss Fallen, Clark W. Carr, G. R. Fallen.

JIM CUSICK RELEASED.

GOOD CONDUCT REDUCES THE TERM OF HIS IMPRISONMENT.

Jim Cusick, the well-known Tammany follower, has just been released from Auburn Prison, after an absence of over seven years from the scenes of his former labors. Cusick, who was well known in Eighth Ward politics, incurred the anger of some of his former political associates in 1873, and was arrested for assaulting a woman named Mary Williams. District Attorney Phelps, who had just come into office, pressed the matter to trial, and in February of that year Cusick was convicted and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to 10 months in the Penitentiary. While undergoing this sentence he became engaged in a quarrel with Frank Clarke, a convict serving in the same gang, and in a fit of rage struck him on the head with an iron bar, inflicting a terrible wound. For this offense he was indicted for assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, and on the expiration of his term at the Penitentiary was brought down from that institution and placed on trial before Recorder Hackett. He was defended by Mr. John O. Mott, who endeavored to show that Cusick had acted in self-defense, but the jury promptly convicted him, and on Dec. 31, 1873, Recorder Hackett sentenced him to the full penalty—10 years in State Prison at hard labor. Cusick was sent to Sing Sing, and his friends made determined efforts to secure him a new trial or procure his pardon. A fund was raised and the services of ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, were retained, but the friends of the prisoner had lost their "pull," and all efforts to secure his release failed. During his incarceration in Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons, Cusick has conducted himself well and received the full commutation of sentence for good conduct—three years and six months. On the expiration of the six years and six months to which his sentence had, by good conduct been reduced, he was released, and on Saturday last made his appearance in his old haunts. He says he has seen the folly of his ways and will endeavor in the future to lead a good life.

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

The volunteer visitors of the Sick Children's Mission have distributed 5,000 cards during the past few days among the tenement-house poor, informing them of the location and objects of the mission, and the effect has been to largely increase the number of applicants for aid. Two additional physicians have been employed to visit the crowded tenement quarters of the West Side, and the managers appeal for funds to enable them to relieve the numerous cases of suffering and want that are daily presented to them. The Sick Children's Mission is saving hundreds of little ones under 5 years of age, who cannot be taken on excursions or into the country, but whose lives are just as precious as those of older children. Last night a poor woman called at the mission with three young children starving for want of food, and the youngest, which she carried in her arms, was so emaciated that, although it was 2 years old, its arm was no thicker than its mother's finger, and the physician in whose hands the case was placed said the child could not live 24 hours. A gentleman present said he had seen the worst of the Seawanhaka cases brought to the Morgue, but nothing that he saw there horrified him so much as that infant dying of starvation in its mother's arms. These poor people come to the Mission, now located at No. 813 East Broadway, from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. and from 6 to 8 P. M., and the managers invite those who are interested in the work of saving the poor children to call and see the amount of sickness and desolation all around prevailing.

THE PENALTY FOR MURDER

DANIEL WASHINGTON'S DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

THE FIRST EXECUTION UNDER THE NEW LAW OF SOUTH CAROLINA—UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE—WASHINGTON DIES PROTESTING HIS INNOCENCE.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—The first execution under the act of March, 1879, providing that only the Sheriff, his deputy and assistants, clergy, solicitor, attorneys for the defense, and 10 discreet persons, summoned by the Sheriff, shall be present at executions, took place to-day in the Charleston Jail-yard. Daniel Washington, the victim, a muscular, coal black negro, about 40 years of age, was tried for and convicted of the murder of Allen Collins, at the Spring term of the Court of General Sessions, in 1879. He was sentenced to be hanged in August last, but as the evidence was purely circumstantial, his attorney sought to obtain a new trial, by an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was overruled, however, and he was resentenced during the next term of court. Acting Sheriff Collins, upon whom devolved this unpleasant duty—because the newly-appointed Democratic Sheriff, Ferguson, had, it is said, purposely failed to qualify—made strenuous efforts to have Washington reprieved. Yesterday, at Columbia, Gov. Simpson promised Collins, if Judge Thomson, now holding court in Charleston, would recommend Executive clemency, he would exercise it. The following letter was handed to Judge Thomson this morning, but he peremptorily declined to interfere:

The Honorable Judge Thomson:

DEAR SIR: In the cause of humanity, and in justice to the condemned man, Daniel Washington, I, as one of the physicians who attended the deceased, Allen Collins, at the City Hospital, of a gun-shot wound in the leg, who subsequently died of gangrene, request that your Honor will recommend him to the Governor's mercy, and urge the same. Respectfully,

MIDDLETON MICHEL, M. D.

This letter bore, also, additional recommendations from Bishop P. N. Lynch and Justice of the Peace R. G. Chisholm. So confident was Sheriff Collins that Washington would not be hanged, that up to 11 o'clock no preparations had been made for the execution, and it required considerable activity after that time to erect and rig the gallows.

About 12 o'clock Sheriff Collins entered Washington's cell, where the Rev. Fathers Green and Gleason had almost constantly attended the doomed man since Sunday, and announced that there was no further hope, and advised him to prepare himself for the worst. It was apparent from the heart-rending demonstrations of despair of the unfortunate man which followed this declaration, that hope had still lingered in his breast. He cried bitterly, and over and over declared his innocence of this crime. After the violence of his grief had somewhat subsided, he laid his hands in Father Green's palms and said: "It is so hard to have right and justice denied me. Oh, I hope I won't be long dying." At 1:15 o'clock Jack Ketch, a negro, entered the box, and soon after Washington, supported on each side by the priests, was conducted to the foot of the gallows. He was dressed in a gray sack coat, black pantaloons, fastened around the waist with a red scarf, and he wore no shoes. During the recital of the services for those dying in the Catholic faith he stood erect, with hands crossed behind him, and, with the exception of the trembling of his lips, showed no outward excitement. He then knelt and audibly repeated the Lord's prayer and Apostolic creed. In reply to the question if he had anything to say, after he arose, he said: "No; I haven't much to say. I am not guilty, but I forgive everybody who helped to get me here." The cap was then drawn over his eyes, the noose was adjusted, his arms and legs were fastened, and at precisely 1:30 o'clock the lever was turned. Washington shot about six feet into the air, and then dropped three feet, in which position he hung motionless until life was pronounced extinct, at 1:45 P. M., when his body was taken down and sent to Potter's Field for interment. Dr. Bellinger stated that death occurred instantaneously, his neck having been broken when the weights fell. Fathers Green and Gleason said that as far as they were allowed to reveal anything that transpired in the confessional, they could conscientiously declare Washington innocent of the murder of Collins. Sheriff Collins and nine-tenths of those present concurred in this declaration, and expressed the opinion that Washington's bad reputation had had more to do with his conviction than the evidence in the case, which was purely circumstantial.

The particulars of the crime and trial are briefly as follows: Allen Collins, who had been aiding detectives in the capture of members of a notorious gang of horse-thieves near Ten-Mile Hill, was, on the evening of Sept. 11, 1877, while eating supper with his wife and child, shot in the leg with a load of buck-shot by some unseen person outside of the house. He was taken to a hospital, and several days after died. Washington, who, it is said, was a member of the gang, had been seen in the neighborhood, and his well-known reputation as a desperado directed suspicion to him, which was strengthened by his sudden disappearance from the locality. He was arrested in February, 1879, and has been since imprisoned. The theory of the prosecution was that Washington shot Collins in the leg to keep him from coming to the city to testify against him in a larceny case. Washington steadfastly maintained that he was in Christ Church Parish when the shooting took place, and that the persons who claimed they saw him near Collins's house swore falsely. Much sympathy was expressed for the miserable man, and Gov. Simpson's and Judge Thomson's conduct in the matter was in many instances harshly criticised.

AN OHIO MURDERER'S DEATH.

GEORGE ALLEN PRICE HANGED FOR KILLING VILLIE BLACK AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—George Allen Price, the murderer of Villie Black, was hanged, according to law, in the yard of the Hamilton County Jail, at 11:12, and was cut down dead 20 minutes later, this forenoon. On April 30, 1879, he shot and murdered Villie Black, in the latter's office in this city. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on May 28 of this year. On representations that he was insane, Gov. Foster gave him a respite till July 9. Price was a colored man, born a slave in Kentucky 37 years ago. He was freed by the war, and came to Cincinnati, where he has since resided.

The conduct of Price while under sentence has been described as cold, hard, and unrepentant. He had a particular abhorrence of reporters. His redeeming trait was his intense concern for his family, which, it is said, was characteristic before the commission of the crime. He was reared a Catholic, and continued in that faith until he was 13 years of age, when, through the influence of the woman who afterward became his wife, he joined the Baptist Church. That he abandoned years ago, and up to the moment of his death refused to have a spiritual adviser.

An hour before the execution the jailer asked him, "Are you prepared to die?" He answered, "Yes; I have always been prepared, ever since I was born." To his best friends, conversing with him this morning, he said, "I suppose a man exists hereafter, and if God made me of dust, and breathed life into me, I'm His own, and I'll trust Him to take care of me. I don't want any nonsense about it." On the scaffold, one of the most active persons in trying to get his punishment commuted to imprisonment for life asked him if he thought he was sane at all times, and he replied, firmly, "Why, yes. I have been sane all the time." He evidently hoped for Executive clemency to within two hours of the execution, when the jailer disabused his mind of such hopes. This morning he ate no breakfast. During all the forenoon, from 4:30 in the morning, he drank a great deal of whisky, smoked cigars, and talked freely and cheerfully. He sought out prisoners in the jail to ask their pardon in cases where he supposed he had given offense, and sent word to Judge Longworth, the Judge who pronounced his sentence, asking forgiveness for the words used in a letter he had sent to him. He took occasion to express the most intense gratitude to some ladies who had visited him in jail, and to the wife of the jailer, coupled with the wish that there might be a hereafter in which he would be enabled to repay the kindness which was so dear, because rendered when the whole public seemed to be mercilessly enraged against him. The enormity of his crime and the justice of his punishment he fully realized, and frequently took occasion to remark that all disposition to complain of the courts and the public had vanished. He requested the Sheriff to delay the hanging until 11:30, and the Sheriff acquiesced. He was attired in a new black suit, and wore a slouch hat from the prison cell to an apartment in the jail, where he listened quietly to the reading of the death warrant. On his way to the scaffold he called on a servant and some little children in the jail-yard, bade them farewell, and hoped a better life and death for them than his. His interview with his wife lasted two hours after 8 A. M. His only daughter did not visit him after yesterday. On the scaffold he was firm and composed. To several persons in the crowd whom he recognized he bade farewell. Just before the black cap was adjusted, he addressed the spectators, saying: "I've tried to live well, and I die the best I can."

Though the execution was in an inclosure, the court-house formed one wall of the inclosure, and many persons witnessed the scene from the windows. The noose was not drawn tight enough, and when the trap fell, it slipped, and failed to break the victim's neck. For 10 minutes the pulse beat. The body, when cut down, was taken to the crowded streets and exhibited. By his request his funeral will be private, on Sunday next, from his widow's home.

The crime for which Price was hanged was the murder of Villie Black, of Covington, Ky., the proprietor of a tobacco warehouse in Cincinnati. Price had been employed for a long time in Black's warehouse as a porter, but was finally discharged under a suspicion that he had been committing thefts. A few days after his discharge he visited the office, where Mr. Black was seated at his desk, carrying a basket on his arm. From the basket he drew a revolver, and almost without a word began firing at Mr. Black. The latter left his desk, and passing Price started down the stairway, but fell at the foot pierced by a bullet, and soon died. This was on May 30, 1879. Price was at once arrested, and in December was tried. Insanity was pleaded, and much testimony was offered to support the plea, but the jury, almost unanimously believing him guilty, soon rendered a verdict accordingly. On Dec. 20, by Judge Longworth, he was sentenced. Price has been very moody since the sentence. Judge Longworth visited him, and offered to see that his family should not suffer after his death. The prisoner, distrusting the offer, the Judge reduced the agreement to writing. Price refused to talk with clergymen or to receive in any way their ministrations.

TWO OTHER NEGROES HANGED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 9.—Henry Ryan (colored) was hanged in Waynesboro, Burke County, Ga., to-day, for the murder of a negro woman named Mary Thomas, in December last. Ryan killed the woman to get her money, about $6, which had just been paid her. He confessed yesterday, for the first time, that he committed the deed. The execution was witnessed by fully 7,000 persons, principally negroes. Ryan made a long speech from the gallows, acknowledging his guilt and the justice of his sentence. He said he was going straight to heaven; that while ants and bugs would have his body, Jesus would have his soul. At 12:20 o'clock the drop fell. Ryan's neck was broken, and he died soon.

Anderson Jones, who was to have been hanged here to-day, was respited until a decision is made by the Supreme Court.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 9.—The execution of the negro, Alexander Howard, for the murder of an old white man named Babel Autry, in Sampson County, on July 22, 1879, took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was witnessed by about 2,000 people. Everything passed off in good order. Howard protested his innocence to the last, and made a very bitter harangue from the scaffold, but the crime was fully proved against him by his stepson, who was an accomplice in the deed.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

FATAL RESULT OF A QUARREL—AN ERRING GIRL SHOT BY HER BROTHER.

SMITHBORO, N. Y., July 9.—A serious shooting affray occurred in this village a few mornings ago. A man named Giles and an Erie Railroad lineman had some words a week or ten days ago, over a questionable character who works where the Erie employes boarded. On the day of the affray, Giles, accompanied by a friend named Briggs, and some other allies, went to the boarding-house and renewed the old quarrel. A railroad employe named Hugh Cannon interfered and endeavored to quiet the disturbance. In doing so Briggs drew a large dirk, and rushing at Cannon, stabbed him near the heart, inflicting a fatal wound. Briggs then approached Daniel Finlon, who was standing near, an uninterested party, and before he could get away, or make any defense, Briggs plunged his knife in his abdomen, inflicting a ghastly wound. Briggs also made a rush for a third man, who was a looker-on, and would doubtless have plunged his knife into him had he not been knocked down. Briggs and Giles have been arrested.

DANVILLE, Va., July 9.—At about midnight last night Thomas D. Dejarnette entered a bagnio here inquiring for Mollie Dejarnette, an inmate thereof. She appeared, recognized the young man as her brother, and at his request went with him to a private room. A few minutes afterward pistol shots were heard in the room. The Police were called in and found the door fastened. They broke it down and discovered the girl lying on the floor weltering in blood, and her brother standing by with a pistol in his hand. He immediately confessed the shooting and averred that he had done it to wipe out the disgrace of the family by his sister's conduct. He surrendered himself to the officers, has been committed to jail, and declares his willingness to accept the penalty of the law. A medical examination showed that the girl was shot in five places, two at least of the wounds being necessarily fatal, and that she cannot survive. She protests that her brother was right in taking her life, and begs that he be not punished. On separation, after the tragedy, brother and sister embraced with tears of grief. The girl is only 17 years old, and went astray a few months ago. She is remarkably pretty and intelligent. Her brother is about 20 years of age and is a railroad agent and telegraph operator at Brown's Summit, N. C. The girl's family live in Caswell County, N. C., near Danville, and are very poor, but the family connections are highly respectable. They were wealthy before the war.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 9.—Quite a sensation was occasioned here last night by the arrest of John Melick, a well-known ship-broker, on a charge of forgery. At the time of his arrest Melick was driving down the Manawogonish road on his way to Nova Scotia. It is supposed that the alleged forgery consists in his having signed the name of his uncle, Henry Melick, to a note for $3,300, which he cashed at the Bank of New-Brunswick. The prisoner was taken to the Police station. Many rumors are rife concerning the matter.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 9.—A dispatch to the *News* from Austin says: "The jury in the case of the Eans brothers, for the murder of McMillan, returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree, with the penalty death in the case of William Eans and Penitentiary for life for Robert."

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 9.—Capt. J. M. West, superintendent and contractor for the Black Hills Placer Mining Company, which is building 12 miles of road and erecting extensive hydraulic works at Rockerville, is short about $24,000 in his accounts with employes of whom there are nearly 400. The company, of which Alexander Shaler, of New-York, is President, will lose nothing on account of the shortage, and will take hold of the flume and works and complete them as speedily as possible. Capt. West's deficiency is attributed to lavishing money upon fast women, of whom he has been keeping two or three. His previous excellent reputation gave him facilities for introducing these women into the best society, and he did so, speaking of them as daughters, nieces, &c. The affair has created a profound sensation, as he has a highly-respectable family living in Boulder, Col.

LONG BRANCH, July 9.—The Brooklyn House was entered last night by sneak-thieves, and a daughter of a member of the New-York Jockey Club was robbed of $1,500 worth of diamonds. A negro was arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery.

The cottage of William Lewiston, near Deal Beach, was entered by burglars last night, and nearly $1,000 worth of jewelry, clothing, &c., taken.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At the inquest on the body of Aaron Johansen, found murdered in the artesian well pond last Sunday morning, held here to-day, the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, recommended the holding of Claus Alfred Hultgren, the companion of the deceased, for the action of the Grand Jury, without bail. The evidence adduced was of a circumstantial character. The prisoner and Johansen were together Saturday night, and a part of the money paid Johansen that night as wages was identified in the hands of Hultgren on Monday. The prisoner stoutly maintains his innocence. The report of his having made a confession grew out of an attempt to extort one from him by confronting him suddenly with the corpse of his friend.

GREAT BEND, Penn., July 9.—During 1873, 1874, and 1875 Albert Barney resided at Windsor, N. Y. He was a butter buyer, and represented himself to be worth a large amount of cash, besides much real estate. He was a man of fine appearance, and is now 49 years old. While living at Windsor he gained the confidence of the leading moneyed men of the place, and he could get money or indorsements to notes without difficulty, his word being considered as good as his bond. He procured altogether, including interest to the present time, between $3,500 and $4,000. The notes were of $1,000, given as a loan by four different parties. He also collected about $1,000 of borrowed money. Within the past few months the suspicion was aroused that Barney was a swindler. The County Clerk's records in Delaware and Broome Counties, N. Y., were examined, and it was ascertained that Barney was worth nothing. It was also found that he had been at one time indicted for obtaining money by false pretenses in Otsego County, N. Y., and that he escaped to Canada before being arrested. The matter was afterward settled. A few days ago the Grand Jury, sitting at Binghamton, found four indictments against Barney. He was doubtless notified of the fact, for when the officers went to arrest him he could not be found. It was at first believed that he had again fled to Canada, but on Wednesday a detective went to his home near Schenevus, N. Y., arrested him and took him to Binghamton for trial.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch from Marengo, Iowa, to the *Times*, says that last night Watchman Montgomery at the depot saw a number of young men in front of the hotel making a disturbance, and he ordered them away. James Butler, one of the party, did not go and a fight ensued. Butler struck Montgomery with a chair; friends interfered and took Butler away. He returned and assaulted Montgomery, when the latter fired, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of Butler, who died in a short time.

GALVESTON, July 9.—A dispatch to the *News* from Dallas says: "A man named Heacock died here recently, and a post-mortem examination showed the presence of arsenic. It was learned that Dr. Ball had recently purchased a quantity of arsenic at Mineola and mailed it to Mrs. Heacock. Dr. Ball and Mrs. Heacock have been arrested on a charge of murder."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The North American Chemical Company's Salt Works, together with the Standley Salt Works, at Goderich, Ontario, were entirely consumed by fire yesterday. Cord wood piled along the railroad track belonging to the Grand Trunk Railroad, amounting to 2,000 cords, was also destroyed. The Chemical Company lost about 500 cords of wood. The loss on the Standley works has not been ascertained. The North American Chemical Company's loss is $7,000, which is covered by insurance in the North British.

The old Dearborn homestead, in Auburn, N. H., occupied by Frank T. Dearborn, was destroyed by fire Thursday night. The daughter (5 years old) of Charles Horton, Mr. Dearborn's hired man, perished in the flames. Horton was seriously burned while trying to rescue the child.

The barns, stables, and outhouses, and two horses, and several head of cattle on J. B. Hayward's place near Silver Lake, N. J., were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is $9,860; insured. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A fire in Helena Alexander's dry goods store, No. 57 First-avenue, was caused by an igniting goods in the show window. The aggregate damage is $1,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

COUNT DE LESSEPS'S RIVALS.

MR. BLANCHET EXPLAINS THE NICARAGUAN CANAL SCHEME AND IS CONFIDENT OF ITS SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Mr. A. Blanchet, the original projector of the Nicaraguan Canal, in the plan of extending the Lake of Nicaragua to the closest proximity to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Blanchet is an eminent civil engineer. He has just returned from Nicaragua with Engineer Menocal. He has devoted the past 18 years to the study of an interoceanic canal through Central America. Being called upon by a reporter to-day, Mr. Blanchet said regarding the enterprise, that he had paid three visits to Nicaragua, and in March, 1879, he obtained, in the interest of an influential French company, a concession from the Nicaraguan Government, which failed of confirmation by the Senate. Having recently returned to Central America, where the prolonged interest he has taken in the canal gave him special popularity in connection with matters pertaining to the project, he, in co-operation with Mr. Menocal, approached the Government, and the result was the granting of a concession to Mr. Menocal, or the American company which he represented. Mr. Blanchet deemed it important for the completion of the great work to obtain a fusion of interests. This being acquiesced in by Mr. Menocal, the result was that a complete understanding, favorable to the enterprise, was arrived at; therefore Mr. Blanchet is now here to confer with Admiral Ammen, Engineer Menocal, and others, with a view to arranging details for his co-operation in Europe, and he expects to represent the European interests in any organization that may be formed. Mr. Blanchet is directly opposed to the plans so urgently favored by Count de Lesseps. He considers the Panama project impossible, owing to its immense cost and the deadly character of the work, digging in one of the most unhealthy swamps in the world, and sacrificing thousands of workmen to the Chagres fever. He does not admit the practicability of the canal in view of anything like reasonable profits. Supposing it practicable, he estimates the necessary outlay at $400,000,000, yielding at the outside eight to ten millions of dollars revenue per annum. The Nicaraguan Canal, Mr. Blanchet says, will not cost more than $40,000,000 under the present arrangement, and the revenue will be equally as large as if constructed via Panama. He thinks it will take about five years to build the canal under the present arrangements, but it will be through an exceedingly healthy country, and under the active influence of the trade winds, which are so strong on Nicaragua Lake as to render it as rough as the British Channel. In point of economy of time, Mr. Blanchet considers the Nicaraguan route much shorter than that via Panama. Going from New-York to San Francisco there is a saving of five days for any steamer in transit, and always in the trade winds, having to reach only the eleventh degree of north latitude, whereas the Panama Canal is entered on the ninth degree, and the vessels have to strike south, entering the Pacific below the seventh degree, where the calm belt touched renders it unfavorable for sailing ships, and might retard their voyage very seriously. Mr. Blanchet expects to return to Europe about the 14th inst., in order to interest his friends and raise the capital needed for the company which the American promoters of the scheme have undertaken to organize. Immediate surveys will be made for the execution of the work, and Mr. Blanchet expects to return to Central America in the Fall. He is quite confident that none but the Nicaraguan Canal will be completed. He anticipates that Count de Lesseps may begin work in Panama, but he is quite certain that it will never be completed. The competent authorities in France, Mr. Blanchet says, favor the Nicaraguan route, and that fact he considers will be a great obstacle in the way when it is attempted to raise capital for the De Lesseps scheme. The fundamental difference between the two canals, so far as system of working is concerned, is that the Panama Canal would not require the construction of locks; whereas, the Nicaraguan route will require a number; but the advantages to navigation, together with other obvious conditions, it is considered, render the latter alone feasible.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Lieut.-Commander Henry C. Nields has been ordered to the Navy-yard at League Island, Penn.; Lieut. William Welch, having been detached from the Onward on the 10th of June, has reported his return home, and been placed on waiting orders; Commander John F. McGlensey has been ordered to the Navy-yard at New-York; Master Frank A. Wilner has been ordered to the receiving-ship Passaic, at Washington, on the 15th inst.; Commander Charles S. Cotton has been detached from the Navy-yard at New-York and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service; Lieut. Alexander M. Thackara has been detached from duty at the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer of the 31st inst. from San Francisco; Cadet Midshipman A. H. Clements, having reported his return home from the Alaska, has been placed on waiting orders; leave of absence has been granted Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Black, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from the 15th inst.; also Surgeon Samuel F. Shaw, attached to the receiving-ship St. Louis, during the month of August; also Chief-Engineer A. H. Abie, attached to the receiving-ship St. Louis, for one month from the 17th inst.; Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, for three months, with permission to leave the United States; Gunner G. W. Omensetter, attached to the New-Hampshire, for one month from the 25th inst.; Lieut. H. O. Handy, attached to the receiving-ship Wabash, during the month of August; Chief-Engineer Philip Inch, attached to the Washington Navy-yard, for one month from the 15th inst.; Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, attached to the Navy-yard at League Island, for one month from the 15th inst.; Lieut. Karl Roher, attached to the Washington Navy-yard, for one month from the 17th inst.; Lieut. Henry B. Mansfield, attached to the Navy-yard at New-York, for one month from the 1st of August; Medical Director Edward Skipper, for 30 days from the 12th inst.; Lieut. Samuel W. Very, attached to the Naval Academy, for two months from Aug. 1, with permission to leave the United States; Lieut. William C. Gibson, attached to the Navy-yard at New-York, for one month from the 1st inst.; Master Frank Ellery, attached to the receiving-ship Wabash, for three weeks from the 10th inst.; Ensign Edward J. Dorn, attached to the Hydrographic Office, for one month from the 5th inst.; Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney, attached to the Navy-yard at Washington, for one month from the 10th inst.; First Lieut. H. C. Fisher, United States Marine Corps, on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has been granted leave of absence for 30 days from Aug. 1.

The United States training-ship Constitution left the Brooklyn Navy-yard under orders yesterday morning.

LONDON, July 9.—The United States steamer Quinnebaug arrived at Copenhagen on the 1st inst.

THE NEW LAND LAW.

INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS FOR CARRYING OUT ITS PROVISIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Commissioner Williamson, of the General Land Office, has to-day issued a series of detailed instructions to all Registers and Receivers, which prescribe the regulations necessary for carrying into effect the law enacted at the last session of Congress for refunding all excess payments, ordinary purchase money, fees, and commissions on void entries of public lands. The act affects thousands of settlers throughout the Western States and Territories. The first section authorizes repayment to "innocent parties" of the fees, commissions, &c., paid by them on entries of fraudulent "soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead scrip," of which very large quantities were forged and set afloat in the Western States some years ago. Commissioner Williamson's instructions require thorough proof of the innocence of applicants for relief under this section. The second section provides for repayment of the purchase money and of fees, commissions, and excess payments in all cases where entries for public lands have been canceled "for conflict, or where, from any cause, the entry has been erroneously allowed (by the local land officers) and cannot be confirmed;" and also for refunding the extra $1 25 per acre paid by pre-emption settlers for lands supposed to be "double minimum lands" within railroad limits, but afterward discovered to be outside of such limits, and therefore purchasable at the ordinary minimum price of $1 25 per acre. All these repayments may be made to the party who made the original entry, or to his heirs, executors, or administrators, or to an assignee specifically authorized to receive such repayment, but a mere conveyance of the land will not be deemed to carry with it the right to repayment unless expressly so stated in the assignment. Where there has been a conveyance of the land and the original purchaser applies for repayment, he must conclusively show that he has indemnified his assignee or perfected the title in him through another source. Assignees of the title to the land must show by affidavit or otherwise that they have not been indemnified by their grantors for the failure of such title, and that title has not been perfected in them by their grantors through another source. Where there is a specific assignment of the purchase money, evidence of non-indemnification by the grantor is not required. In the case of desert land entries, assignees of the purchase money are the only assignees recognized. All applications for repayment are to be transmitted, together with all the papers in the case, to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, through the registers and Receivers of the proper districts, who are required to make due report upon each case transmitted, and the money, finally found due will be paid out of the Treasury upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior.

A VENERABLE EX-LEGISLATOR.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, July 8.

The Hon. Mark Dennett, of Kittery, now in his ninety-fourth year, and the oldest surviving member of the Legislature of Massachusetts and of this State, is still in excellent health and retaining his mental and physical powers in a remarkable degree. Major Dennett represented his town in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1814 to 1820, and in the Maine Legislature in the years 1820, 1821, 1825, 1827, and was a member of the Maine Senate in the years 1836, 1838, 1836, 1837, and 1838.

FRENCH FAMILY TROUBLES

HOW A HONEYMOON WAS QUICKLY TERMINATED.

[illegible] ON HER WAY TO NICE—SHE RUNS OFF WITH THE BRIDEGROOM—DISSATISFIED PARENTS—AN ENRAGED BUT BAFFLED HUSBAND.

PARIS, June 21.—Edward D——s is his name, England is his nation, Paris is his dwelling-place, and because he forgot that it is always "well to be off with the old love before one is on with the new," he has been summoned before the civil tribunal of the Seine to show why the separation *a mensa et thoro* demanded by Mrs. Clotilde D——s should not be granted to that much injured lady. Their honeymoon was short—only three days—and this is Mrs. D.'s statement of her grievances: Clotilde is French; Edward, as I have told, hails from across the Channel; she is a benighted Papist; he one of the pillars of an evangelical establishment. Both are young, both are well off; he is even wealthy. She had a fair dowry, according to French notions. They were married civilly and they were married religiously in the presence of numerous friends and relations, who, after partaking of a sumptuous collation, showered best wishes, also several old shoes for luck, upon the happy pair as they started on their wedding trip. Nice was their destination. It is rather late in the season for Nice, which just now is a good deal in the deserted village style; but this lent the "queen of watering-places" additional attractions. Edward and Clotilde aspired to be alone; they wished for no witnesses to their felicity. So they reached the station and took their seats in the *rapide*, and were scarcely conscious, at first, that a closely-veiled female was their fellow-passenger. At the various halts along the line, people got out and got in again, yet the lady in black never budged, nor did she open her mouth during the night while the turtle-doves were billing and cooing in the opposite corner; but as morning broke her veil was drawn aside, just for one moment, and Edward grew pale and felt sick. It was Nemesis, in the shape of a young person—not so very young either; but in her class people always remain spinsters even if they should become grandmothers—named Olympe, with whom he had exchanged vows and promises that death only should them part, which she at least meant to keep. Olympe had got wind of her lover's marriage, had been present at the ceremony, had followed Edward's steps afterward, and was continuing to do so, to his infinite horror and discomfiture. The situation was sensational, also disagreeable, as Olympe is not credited with the possession of an angelic temper, and is credited with a volubility of language which would not be out of place in Billingsgate Market. But she was very quiet and did not utter a word, only sighed heavily when Clotilde, awakening from her slumbers, looked fondly into her Edward's eyes, and then drew him to the window to gaze upon the blue waters of the Mediterranean. She had barely noticed the veiled one until then. Yet when Edward proposed to get into another carriage at Toulon, and the veiled one immediately did likewise, she felt uneasy. Not that she suspected the truth, poor thing, but it was queer that while every one else was chattering of his or her plans, as only French travelers do chatter, this mysterious stranger alone should remain mute and motionless. "Poor creature!" she said sympathetically, "how sad she seems! I am sure that she is suffering from some great sorrow: don't you pity her, *mon* Edouard! Hadn't you better offer to be of any service you can?" Her Edouard perhaps did pity her, yet he pitied himself still more, and he persuaded his bride "that it might be considered an intrusion if he spoke to her." "You are always right, *mon chéri*; you are so considerate." At last the train reached Nice, and for about five minutes, Mr. D——s breathed freely; Olympe was not in the baggage-room, and he trusted that she might have gone further South. Alas! his joy was short-lived; scarcely had he reached the hotel when the avenger drove up to the door; horror of horrors! she took a room on the same floor that he had chosen. When the dinner hour came the woman in black was at an adjoining table; when they went out for a walk she was behind them, on the Promenade des Anglais, down on the beach where they stood listening to the music of the sad sea waves, she was their shadow. *Elle m'ennuie, celle-là*, remarked Clotilde, with which Edward agreeing they went home and Edward awakened Clotilde with a kiss, at about 4 A. M., to tell her that he was going out a little while "to contemplate nature." He went through the same thing on the second day, and guileless Clotilde suspected nothing, though she may have thought the hour singular; but when he repeated the formula for the third time she got up and followed him. About two minutes and a half afterward shrieks were heard, and as servants and lodgers rushed into the corridor the bride was found pounding frantically at the door of an adjoining chamber which when opened revealed Edward and their veiled and silent fellow-traveler. Tableau! Mrs. D——s at once telegraphed for her papa, a retired military gentleman, much inclined to fight anybody about anything on general principles, and particularly disposed to fight Edward, not merely for this peccadillo, but because he is a Protestant, an Englishman, and a civilian, three mortal sins in the eyes of the old warrior. But when he had come the birds were flown; Mr. D——s and Olympe had departed for Italy, and, as Edward's blood is not obtainable, friends have advised the next best thing—substantial damages—which, naturally, the deserted Mrs. D——s will be allowed.

Not so lucky, however, have been M. and Mme. Beaudenom De Lamazes, who have been moving heaven and earth to break their son Alberic's marriage with a young woman who does not realize their ideal of what a daughter-in-law ought to be. I don't know that there is anything against Mrs. Alberic, except that she was poor and not of the blue blood, which is considered indispensable for that noble family. The son had asked the parental permission, and, this being refused, had accomplished the other legal formality; three respectful summations, through a *huissier*, after which he had a right to marry whom he pleased, counting as he does seven-and-twenty years of age. Among common people this would have been thought sufficient, but the Beaudenom De Lamazes are not common people, and so imagined to have their son sequestrated as a lunatic, because he is a medium and attends lectures on Spiritism, has a familiar spirit and a table-rapper, and, in short, according to the opinion of his father and mother, is not of sane mind. The court, however, although admitting that intercourse with the other world, through the medium of deceased Indian warriors or horse jockeys—which I will remark is the last character of spiritual visitants—may be absurd, decided that it is not sufficient to warrant the interdiction of civil rights, and therefore declined to shut up Alberic, who thereupon crossed the Channel and had himself joined in holy wedlock at Dover, according to the English law. To obtain a nullity of this union was then the constant effort of the old people, who had the mortification to find, on Saturday, that they must fain make the best of the bargain, bad though they might consider it, and that all French justice could do for them was to give their son a guardian, who would prevent a general squandering of his fortune on Spiritualists.

I almost hesitate to give case No. 3, which was to have been heard, but which has been withdrawn from the rolls at the request of the plaintiff. It certainly is risky, but it illustrates a curious phase of French society, and, above all, shows the wonderful influence, even on this side of the ocean, of what we call "the almighty dollar." Once upon a time, and not very long ago, there was a gentleman appointed to one of the provincial Sous-Prefectures who is at once intelligent and amiable, a most charming man, the ladies say, and as susceptible as he is susceptible. He is married, but that has never interfered with his enjoyments. Now, among the flock for which he administered was a very beautiful girl—tall, graceful, with great black eyes like a gazelle, and the most magnificent black hair in the world, which she dyed Venetian red, so as to be original. It was a curious freak of Mlle. X——, who belonged to an excellent stock and had been carefully brought up; but Mlle. X—— never did anything like other people, and, not content with changing the color of her tresses, discarded the baptismal appellation of Bertha for the more romantic name of Kadouja. "Everybody is called Bertha," she used to say; "nobody I ever saw is called Kadouja, and I am like nobody." She certainly was not; she was unlike all her sex ever seen in the Department of ——, even to her voice, which was a deep bass, fit for a tambour-major. But this, it seems, was an extra charm, and for three successive seasons every man worth speaking to within the limits of the Sous-Prefecture was at her feet, including, and more assiduously than all the rest, the gallant Sous-Prefect himself. Kadouja had a good time; she flirted and coquetted and waltzed, and drove all the other women wild with envy, but she did not get married. She was lovely and fascinating, but she was poor, and be a girl as lovely and fascinating as Venus herself, *pas de dot, pas de mari*. Still her reputation remained unblemished and the most boastful of provincial lady-killers, who are proverbially indiscreet, had never ventured to hint that he had even kissed the tips of her rosy fingers, for Kadouja was a clever girl and was wise in her generation. One day M. A——, the Sous-Prefect, asked for a private interview, in which—of course, it was granted—he made an extraordinary proposal. "Kadouja," he said, "you are admirably handsome; I love you to distraction, but I am married and, besides, in a situation which will not allow me to compromise either you or myself." "Sir," replied Kadouja, majestically—"Hear me out," he continued; "you want to get married, don't you?" She assented with a nod, and he went on to offer a husband, *archi-millionaire*, who would consent to the régime of community of property. "But," he added, "I make one condition; you must give me a little corner of your affections." I suppose that Kadouja agreed, as six weeks later this particular Plutus, a financier, as well known as he is lucky in his speculations, led her to the altar. Gossip says that she kept to her bargain with M. A——, that he was a frequent visitor at her house. This visiting went on without intermission until he was promoted to another post, whereupon the lady joined her husband in Paris and went boldly in for amusement.

Plutus, perhaps, knew nothing of the provincial performances, perhaps he did not care, but he must have been stone blind if he was really ignorant of his wife's intrigues in the capital, where Count R., a foreign diplomatist, made her a present of an exotic title and ornamented her liege lord's button-hole with a bit of parti-colored ribbon. Plutus likes to be called Baron, and, having few prejudices, cared nothing for the terms upon which it was procured. Society frowned a trifle, now and then, for Baroness Kadouja went it a little too strong, and changed her lovers as often as Messalina used to do, yet there was a responsible editor, and so long as that flag waved over the merchandise it had no just cause to ostracize. Still, there are limits beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue; there is always a last feather which breaks the long-enduring camel's back. So long as admirers were chosen from the diplomatic corps or the Army or the magistracy or the civil administration, he held his tongue, but when he learned that Lothario was a rival financier flesh and blood could stand no more. He might shut his eyes on other intrigues, keep out of the way of his other rivals, but this man he was forced to meet every day. They had been in the same speculations formerly, they are competitors for the same contract now, and really it was asking too much of his good nature to expect submission to this humiliation. Some friend told him how it was in the morning at the Bourse, and, rage in his heart, he called upon his lawyer, made arrangements for a suit in separation, and then went home to confound the guilty woman. "Tell your mistress that I wish to see her immediately," he thundered to the maid; "immediately, you understand, and not to keep me waiting." In the course of half an hour Madame made her appearance, apparently not a bit frightened, and requested him to get through with what he had to say as soon as he could, as she had an engagement with a friend. "I knowsh who the friend is," yelled Baron Plutus; "*che suis qui est fotre ami*"—the Baron has a strong Teutonic accent—"I meansh to have a sebaration." "I can assure you," answered Madame, with the utmost complacency, "that nothing will afford me greater pleasure. I have wanted one for ever so long." "I have given orders to my counsel to commence proceedings to-morrow," pursued the Baron. "Indeed; so much the better, as you know that I come at once into possession of one-half of your fortune." This staggered Plutus, but there was no help for it. M. A—— had managed things very cleverly for Kadouja, and the lawyer, on reading over the contract, advised his client to make up his mind to the alternative—either he must keep his Kadouja or lose 4,000,000 francs. I need not add that the 4,000,000 francs have pleaded most victoriously in the cause of forgiveness of injuries.

Just one advertisement—which I add as an example of German delicacy—it is taken from the Leipsic *Borsenblatt!*

CURIOS!—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON SALE and requests offers for the Register of Inscriptions signed by all visitors to the Chateau of St. Cloud between the years 1852-1870. The forty-five in-folio leaves of this volume contain the autographs of all the most celebrated personages of contemporaneous French history. The binding has been destroyed, but the leaves are intact and complete. W. C. LINK, Antiquary, at Potsdam.

THE BAKERS OF PARIS.

MEN WHO WORK WHILE OTHERS SLEEP—THE KNEADERS CLAMORING FOR MORE PAY.

From the Parisian.

As you have been walking along the streets of Paris at night you must often have been struck by a sound, half a sigh, half a moan, issuing as it were from the very pavement itself. A streak of light striking across the pavement will guide you to the spot from whence it issues, and on looking through the narrow vent-hole you will see men naked to the waist kneading a huge mass of dough in a cellar. All the Parisian bakeries are in the cellars under the shops. The large bakers have three men, but the majority only have two. The first is the *brigadier*. It is he who molds the paste, heats the oven, and superintends everything. The other one—the help—is called the *geindre*, the man who moans, for each time that he tears a portion from the mass of paste he "moans" from the effort. The bakers develop great muscular strength and their work is very hard. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon the *geindre* comes to the bakery and makes a little leaven with the *aley*, a little paste kept over from the previous day; then in intervals of a few hours he goes on doubling the quantity of leaven. Finally, toward 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, the serious work begins. In bakeries where three men are employed the men are bound to bake seven batches; in bakeries with two men, four batches; but there are nearly always supplementary batches. All night the helps knead and moan, and all night the brigadier keeps heating his oven and attending to the baking. While Paris is asleep 4,000 workmen are preparing the 950,000 kilogrammes of bread which are necessary for its daily consumption. Since the month of October last the bakers have been in a state of agitation. On Oct. 20, last year, a meeting was held at the Cirque d'Eté and the question of a rise of pay was discussed. Considering the increase in the cost of rent and living, the men demanded 7 francs a day instead of 6, and 1 franc 50 centimes per supplementary batch, instead of 1 franc. In 1830, the bakers earned only 3 francs 75 centimes per day. Since then rises in salaries have always coincided with important social changes. There were rises successively in 1840, 1848, 1854, 1864, 1869, 1867, 1870. The Syndical Chamber of master bakers refused the demand of the men for an increase last October; they offered a rise of 3 francs a week. The men refused and there was talk of a strike. The strike, however, did not take place, but the men, nevertheless, induced 1,100 out of the 1,800 master bakers of Paris to accept their terms. The victory seemed to be on the side of the men, when the masters made an arrangement with 10 of the principal *placeurs*. The *placeur* is a go-between and a veritable leech, who sucks all the blood out of the workman. The master baker has no direct relations with the men, he treats with the *placeur*, and the *placeur* has the men entirely in his power as may readily be seen. A workman who can bribe the *placeur* can get a good place at once; but those who have no money wherewith to bribe, fare very poorly and have to pay the *placeur* a heavy commission all the same. There are 15 *placeurs* in Paris, and, when 10 of these agreed with the masters not to deal with men who demanded the increase, the men were fairly beaten. All the masters, with the exception of about a hundred, at once went back to the old tariff. Now the men have directed their attacks against the *placeurs*, and they have succeeded in agreeing among themselves to form a general association of journeymen bakers. About 4,000 out of the 7,000 or 8,000 journeymen bakers of the Department of the Seine have joined the association. This is enough to begin with, and now the men are going to open agencies of their own and to carry on the campaign for a rise in wages on a new basis. This is the last phase of this interesting industrial question.

WHAT THEY DRINK IN PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.

If you fill the bath-tub at bed-time, so that the "inorganic matter" can have a chance to settle over night, you will find clay enough on the bottom in the morning to set up a small-sized brick-yard. Our beautiful water-works "system" is so constructed that at times like these, when the Schuylkill is about of the color and consistence of a brick-yard pond, the water has to be pumped from the river almost directly into the street-mains, and forced thence to the kitchen hydrants and bath-tubs. With all the millions that have been spent on the Water Department and all the engineering of the last seven years, we have not got reservoir storage for a two-days' supply at this season, and no subsiding reservoir at all to give the clay and loam and other unnameable "inorganic" material a chance to settle before it has to go to the dinner-pot or tea-table.

HOW JEFF DAVIS ESCAPED

HURRIED DEPARTURE FROM THE TOTTERING REBEL CAPITAL.

THE STORY OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE COLONEL WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM IN HIS FLIGHT FROM RICHMOND.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 28.—Fifteen years having elapsed since the last gun was fired in defense of the "lost cause," reminiscences of that period are now not without interest. Recently we met a gentleman of this place who served as a Colonel in the Southern Army during the war, and who accompanied Jefferson Davis in his memorable flight from Richmond until a day or two previous to his capture in Georgia. The true history of the last days of the Confederacy has never been written. True, there have been accounts purporting to give the details of the closing scenes, but all of these have not only been inaccurate, but have also omitted all incidents of public interest. Through the courtesy of the gentleman above named we are, therefore, enabled to add some interesting facts to the history of the late war—which facts are until this time unrecorded. To do this, however, it will be necessary to indulge in a brief retrospection.

The Spring of 1865 had opened ominously for the South. Grant was closing around Richmond; Sherman had completed his grand march to the sea, and disaster was everywhere. Still, those in the Confederate capital were hopeful. They remembered how McClellan had been driven away from the gates of the city; they fully realized that the fortunes of the Confederacy rested upon the bayonets of Lee's army, but were sanguine that their chief would defeat Grant as he had McClellan, Burnside, Pope, Hooker, and Meade. Richmond itself never seemed gayer. Despite repeated drafts and the prospect of sudden capture, it yet had a large population. In addition to this, the Confederate Congress was in session, the members of which were in most instances accompanied by their families; the theatres were running, and were nightly crowded; balls and receptions and other society events still held sway; and, in short, joy and hilarity ruled the hour. It may be that there were those in the city who believed the end was nigh; but, if so, they made no sign, and all appeared confident of the ultimate success of the cause.

Jefferson Davis was singularly sanguine. "If the worst comes to the worst," he said, at a reception in the Confederate Executive Mansion on the night of Feb. 22, "we have only to pass the bill for arming the negroes, now under consideration by Congress, and the tide will at once turn in our favor." Alexander H. Stephens and all the members of his Cabinet were equally confident. The bill in question did pass soon after, but brought no relief; on the contrary, it seemed, if anything, to hasten the downfall of the Confederacy. The clouds which had been lowering all through March burst suddenly in the beginning of April.

Sunday, April 2, was a lovely day, and but for the tramp of men up and down the streets, Richmond would have seemed asleep. No hint of disaster lurked in the cloudless sky or was wafted upon the languid breeze. The occasional cannonading was the only indication of "grim-visaged war," and to that noise people had grown accustomed. But when Mr. Davis and his wife hurriedly emerged from the church where they usually worshiped and hastened homeward, followed by an excited throng of people, then it was felt that something ominous had happened. It was not long before the announcement was made that "Richmond is to be evacuated," and as the news passed from lip to lip a scene of indescribable confusion ensued—a babel of many voices—a wild revel, such as prefaced the opening scenes of the French Revolution. Meanwhile, Jefferson Davis made preparation for instant departure. The panic was increasing every moment. The inhabitants of the city thronged the streets, and the tumult was like the roar of an angry sea. Men, women, and children, on horseback, in hacks and omnibuses, in carts, and on foot—a motley throng of uncounted thousands—were leaving the place as eagerly and hastily as if escaping from some awful doom.

Lee had telegraphed Davis of their mutual danger, and though the peril was so great that not a moment was to be lost, the latter delayed his departure, and it was nearly nightfall before he entered the carriage which was to convey him to a place of safety. In the midst of the excitement and confusion he alone was calm and collected. Indeed, our informant says, "he seemed more like a King starting out to visit his loyal subjects than a man flying for his very life." He was accompanied by a large retinue—soldiers, Generals, members of his Cabinet, members of the Confederate Congress, and a number of his old servants. A large portion of the archives of the Confederacy, an immense quantity of gold coin, the great seal, and numerous other valuable objects were taken in ambulances. The money was not to enrich Davis and his followers, as has been charged, but was intended to defray the expenses of setting in motion the machinery of the Confederate Government in some inland town in Louisiana or Texas. Not until his capture did Jefferson Davis consider the cause entirely and irrevocably lost. As the cavalcade left Davis's house and went down street out of Richmond they found their passage blocked more than once by various vehicles conveying citizens from the city. Scarcely a word was spoken. Mr. Davis made no effort to conceal himself; on the contrary, he sat near an open window of the carriage, and was recognized by several, but not personally addressed. One man said: "There goes Jeff Davis! If the Yanks get him, that's the last of him!" Davis heard this, and a sad smile lighted up his pale face for an instant; then his features settled into their habitual gravity. Before the outskirts of the town were reached the air was filled with dense volumes of smoke, and the crackling of burning buildings was distinctly heard. It was the tobacco warehouses along the wharf, to which the torch had been applied when Lee's famous dispatch was made public, and many of Mr. Davis's attendants predicted that the Federal army, when they entered Richmond, would reap such a victory as Napoleon obtained when he captured Moscow. With the noise of the rapidly-increasing conflagration, the wild clamor of the panic-stricken people, the dull roar of artillery ringing in their ears, Jefferson Davis and his friends continued their flight, carrying with them memories of scenes never to be forgotten. They hurried on; miles and miles were passed, and yet no one spoke of resting, or even halting. When morning broke they found themselves some 50 or 60 miles from Richmond.

All danger of successful pursuit was now considered past, and a halt was called, and after refreshing themselves and their weary horses, various plans were discussed as to the direction of their future course and the ultimate purpose of Jefferson Davis. A majority supposed his desire was to get out of the country; but he had confided his object to a few of his friends, viz., his wish to re-establish the Confederacy in Texas or Louisiana. Davis himself wished to push on from this point to the State first named; but in this he was overborne, and it was decided to go as directly as possible into South Carolina. The contingency of the capture of Gen. Lee and his whole army had not been overlooked, but in that event Gen. Johnston still was in the field, as were Gen. Dick Taylor and Gen. Kirby Smith. Their available force amounted, in round numbers, to about 80,000, and, with this for a centre, Davis affected to believe that the South could be easily rallied, and that the star of the Confederacy, though now obscured, would yet shine in triumph. Maps were examined and a route selected, and again the leader of the lost cause pressed forward. But the journey was gloomy. All felt that a crisis had been reached. No one shared Davis's enthusiasm, unless it was his devoted wife, who had endured the fatigue incident to the trip without a murmur, and who appeared to enter fully into all his plans. She believed, with her husband, that the cause was not lost, but few, if any, of the company entertained a similar belief. But her cheerfulness under the most trying circumstances did much to enliven the wearisome pilgrimage. Davis throughout was hopeful but silent. He talked very little, and when he spoke it was generally to express his confidence in the Confederacy, or to predict a bright future for it.

On the 3d of April news of the repulse of Lee's army drifted to the fugitives; and from that moment the flight became a disorderly rout. For other evil tidings followed fast. Every messenger that came in brought dismal news, and Mr. Davis could well say to them, in the language of King Richard:

"Out on ye owls! nothing but songs of Death!"

for the effect was depressing, and the followers of the Confederate President began to melt away, some deserted him; others dropped off without saying a word, sullenly and gloomily, leaving him to his fate. Still, he was not disheartened or discouraged. The calmness which he had exhibited when he turned his back upon Richmond still showed itself in mien and gesture. At Abbeville, S. C., he resolved to attempt to restore the Confederacy, and, in pursuance of that purpose, called a war council. To his summons five brigade Generals responded, whose total fighting force did not amount to more than 800 men. To these Generals, especially Bragg and Breckinridge, Davis addressed himself, urging them to make one more struggle for the South. He spoke for half an hour; he reviewed the reverses that had befallen their Army; he claimed the people would again rally to them after the panic under which they now labored had subsided, and that it only needed decided action to turn victory to them. The Generals listened. Then one after another said, sadly, "It is useless!" They offered to fight to save or protect him, but this he refused, saying imperiously, "I will hear of no plan that has for its object only my safety." At least he was not a coward in this supreme moment, when the iron must have entered his soul. After a pause he said: "Alas! that I should see the day when all the friends of the South are prepared to consent to her degradation!" Without another word he strode away, and the last council was at an end.

The next day he issued a proclamation, urging the Southerners to continue the struggle to the bitter end, but failed to arouse enthusiasm. The doom of the Confederacy was sealed. Its star had set, never more to rise! Jefferson Davis spent the time intervening between April 5 and May 10 in desultory wandering. Only a handful of men remained with him out of the large company who had accompanied him from Richmond. The surrender of Lee, Johnson, and Taylor seemed to break his last hope, and he had decided to escape, if possible, and go to Europe.

DEAD AT ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.

Mrs. Margaret Kale died at the Baptist Home in this city, yesterday morning, at the advanced age of 107 years. She was born in the vicinity of Reading, and had been a widow for 40 years. She was for a number of years a nurse, and when advancing age prevented her usefulness in that profession, she rented a room and lived alone, until about nine years ago, when she secured admission to the Baptist Home, where she remained until her death. During her residence there her health and faculties remained remarkably good until about a year ago, when she was greatly enfeebled by an attack of illness, but she was able to walk about the house until about a week ago, when she took to her bed. Her mind continued clear to the end, but her eyesight had been considerably impaired during the past five years. Her memory was good, but her life was an uneventful one. Her conversational powers were excellent, and she was always ready to give joke for joke. She had been a long time a consistent member of Dr. Magoon's church, on Broad-street, from which building the funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Deceased leaves two daughters, the older of whom is 75 years.

THE HON. SPEAKER'S MISTAKE.

HOW THE QUEBEC ASSEMBLY AWAITED HONORABLE GUESTS WHO CAME NOT.

Correspondence of the Toronto Mail.

QUEBEC, July 7.—The royal party have not arrived from their fishing cruise. It seems that early in the evening two young gentlemen of the Governor-General's staff, who have remained behind at the Citadel since the departure of his Excellency and Princess, met a prominent and well-known member of the Legislative Assembly and said: "We are coming down to-night to see the House, and hope there will be an interesting debate in progress." The member, who is an ex-Minister of the Crown, understood that the pronoun "we" included the whole viceregal party, and immediately rushed to the Speaker and to the Prime Minister to have fitting preparations made for the reception of the expected illustrious guests. The Speaker had a number of cushioned arm-chairs with scarlet velvet covering placed prominently upon the floor of the House, and the gas-lamps in the Chamber were brilliantly lighted. The Speaker's messenger was on the alert, and so was the Sergeant-at-Arms, and another messenger was stationed at the front door of the House to conduct the party to the Speaker's apartments. About 8:30 two covered carriages drove up to the main entrance. The attentive messenger advanced to receive the ladies as they alighted from the carriages, attended by the gentlemen of their party, and conducted them up the Speaker's private staircase to his apartments. Meanwhile, the Sergeant-at-Arms was to the fore, but it was not until the party reached the Speaker's rooms that the messenger discovered he had no Princess in tow. The Speaker was informed of the blunder, and was not more surprised thereat than were the Ministers' wives and friends who formed the party at the promised reception. A few minutes later two gentlemen in civilian dresses sauntered into the Speaker's room in happy ignorance, no doubt, of the amusing blunder of which they had been the innocent cause. Being shown on the floor of the House they seated themselves with a grace in two of the state chairs, doubtless unaware of the reason for all the staring to which they were subjected by the occupants of the galleries, who, having heard of the supposed viceregal visit, were the whole evening on the *qui vive*. It was at last agreed in the House that the weather must have prevented the attendance of royalty that night, and remarks were passed respecting the privacy with which his Excellency and her Royal Highness must have arrived that day in town and driven to the Citadel.

SEA-SERPENT IN DUCHESNE LAKE.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA LAYS CLAIM TO A LITTLE ONE.

From the Ottawa (Canada) Free Press, July 7.

In Eardley township, County of Ottawa, near the north shore of Lake Duchesne, is located the phosphate mine of Messrs. McLean & Co. Mr. H. McLean, senior member of the firm, is Warden of the county named. He was in the city to-day, and states that a veritable sea-serpent has been seen in Duchesne Lake. It will be remembered that a year ago a fisherman named Paquette told a story of having seen a big serpent in the lake, but it was generally discredited, as sea-serpent stories were popular at the time. Paquette's statement was as follows: He was out fishing one night on the lake, when he was startled by some dark object rushing past him in the water, going against wind and wave, and rocking his boat frightfully for the moment. He labored under the impression that the old serpent had taken to water, so he made for shore, and since then fishes no more by night in the waters of the lake, and very little by day. The serpent, for the monster is undoubtedly a serpent, has been seen by several parties whose veracity is unquestioned. Mr. McLean says that a few days ago Mr. Williams, foreman of the phosphate mine, and one of the men, a Canadian named Blanchette, had their attention attracted to a commotion in the waters of the lake, which was calm at the time. The point where the water was agitated was about one-eighth of a mile out, and between the Little Island Light-house (put up by the Union Forwarding Company, but not now used) and the shore. After watching for a moment the Canadian cried out, "Le serpent!" evidently remembering the fisherman's story of a year ago. Mr. Williams, who is known as a very steady, reliable man, says that the animal in the water was a serpent of some kind, and a very large one at that, for it wriggled along in the water, swimming quite fast. They could see about four feet of its back from the head, but it appeared to be more than three times that length, from the motion of the water, while in thickness its body seemed to be about the size of a small telegraph pole. It was dark-green in color, but the distance prevented them from getting it well defined before they cleared for camp to get guns, as the serpent was coming shoreward, and they had no intention to await its arrival without being armed. On returning there were still ripples upon the water, but the monster had disappeared, it was thought in the swale along the shore near where they were. The serpent has been seen in the lake near the point named, which is some 11 miles west of Aylmer, and 14 miles east of the Chats Falls, by Mr. Bradley and his sons, who reside on their farm in Eardley, close beside the lake.

A PAIR OF ROBINS.

From the Middletown Press, July 8.

One of our correspondents, a constant reader of the *Press*, sends us the following concerning a pair of robins which became his Summer visitors: "Our garden comes close up to the kitchen door, and having neither dog, chick, nor kit to molest them, birds of like kind, as well as of different feather, early in the Spring made the possession of the premises a bone of contention; but their many warm and noisy contests ended in a victory for a pair of robins, of which I write, the others seeking homes elsewhere. Their first appearance and manner seemed to indicate that they were a newly-mated pair and on their wedding tour, for they sang to each other, hopped side by side, and rested on the same limb, scorning any familiarity with any of their kind. Crumbs were scattered around and ground turned over to furnish them with worms and insects. Day by day they became more familiar, coming when the crumbs were thrown out and following me when turning up the earth. Early each morning their songs commenced, sounding as though heart as well as throat were full of joy and praise, at evening giving their good-bye hymn to departing day. Nest building soon commenced—two selections of place were made, nests partly constructed, and then abandoned for a third. Building was the work of but a day or two; foundation made of sticks, blades of dry grass, moss and hair, arranged and entwined as only birds can do, were added. One strange part in their family affairs was that the female alone built and furnished their house, the male simply looking on, which gave me a mean opinion of him as reversing the ordinary course of things; but my opinion changed in part when I discovered him feeding her, and occasionally taking her place during the time she was caring for her eggs. She at first would not allow him to feed their young, she herself carefully preparing and distributing equally each delicate morsel. A few days later, parent birds and their young were about my door and garden, the parents busy picking up and feeding them. Soon the young would try their hand, or bill, at feeding. Once one tried to swallow a bruised cherry, but it stuck in his throat. Its struggling brought the old one to its aid, who pulled out the cherry from its throat, crushed it a little and returned it. It was rejected, six times by the little one, crushed again each time by the parent and returned, and finally swallowed. So tame had these young become that one, one at a time, flew and rested on my shoulder, and again upon my hat, and seemed to feel no alarm. About this time I noticed that the mother bird came but seldom. I watched, and found her perched upon a new nest, and the male supplying her with food again, in addition to his care of their first born."

DEATH OF ONE OF THE HOOD CHILDREN.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer, July 7.

Died at 1 o'clock on last Monday evening, at the Warm Springs, Ga., Anna Gertrude Hood Joseph. The little angel was the infant child of Gen. John B. Hood, and the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Joseph, of this city. Mrs. Joseph went to New-Orleans in February last, and at her earnest solicitation and the intercession of her friends in that city the little orphan, then 7 months old, was placed in its adopted mother's arms. She brought it to her husband's home in this city and nursed it with the tender, loving kindness of a mother, but, like the sweetest flower, it was destined to fade in the short Spring of life. From the time the little one arrived in the city the community felt a deep interest, and was in full sympathy with the parents in their anxiety for its welfare. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph had learned to love it with parental affection, and at the time of its death were at a watering-place for the benefit of a change of air and water. No mother could have cherished the child more lovingly than Mrs. Joseph.

WHY HE "GOES BACK" ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the Augusta (Me.) Journal, July 8.

A friend vouches for the truth of the following, but wishes us to withhold the names of the parties. When the Garfield and Arthur flag was run out on Saturday, a prominent Fusionist and an old school Democrat were standing in front of the Post Office watching the beautiful piece of bunting. As its folds gracefully undulated in the breeze the old liner said: "That's the banner that is going to win." "What!" exclaimed the disciple of Fusion, "you don't mean to say that you still under that flag this year!" "Yes, Sir," retorted the Democrat, "this year and forever! The Democratic Party has gone back on its record and traditions, and I'm going back on it. In the future I shall act with the party of honest money and honest ballots!"

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 9.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 6s '81, C. [illegible] 106¾	U. S. 4s R., 1907. 2,000 ... 108¾	U. S. 4s C., 1907. 50,000 ... 108¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 4s C., 1907 ... 108¾

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—JULY 9.

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, July 9—P. M.

The share speculation was extremely irregular in the early dealings, the Granger shares being weak and declining, the coal stocks firm and advancing, and the remainder of the list about equally divided between strength and depression. During the afternoon, however, the market assumed a steadier tone, and under the influence of purchases for the long account as well as to cover short contracts, prices steadily advanced, until at the second board an improvement ranging from ½ to 1¾ ₽ cent. had been recorded. The stocks most prominent both in the dealings and the advance were Erie, Lake Shore, New-Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Granger shares, Kansas and Texas, and Western Union. Late in the day the speculation became weak, and a reaction of ¼ to 1⅜ ₽ cent. took place, the latter in Erie preferred, but in the final dealings the market again took an upward turn and closed at a fractional recovery.

The transactions aggregated 252,350 shares, including 67,800 St. Paul, 49,700 Erie, 31,300 North-west, 16,000 Ontario and Western, 15,400 Lake Shore, 11,000 Wabash Pacific, 9,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,900 Western Union, 6,700 New-Jersey Central, 4,800 Ohio and Mississippi, 3,400 Kansas and Texas, 2,100 Pacific Mail, 2,100 Michigan Central, 2,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph, and 2,000 Iron Mountain.

North-west advanced from 87⅛ to 88⅛, reacted to 87⅛, rose to 88⅛, fell off to 87⅛, and recovered to 87¾; St. Paul rose from 73⅝ to 74¼, receded to 73⅛, recovered to 74¼, declined to 73, and recovered to 73⅝; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold up from 70 to 71, reacted to 70¼, and recovered to 70½; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 73¾ to 74½; New-Jersey Central declined from 65⅞ to 65, rose to 66⅛, reacted to 65¼, and recovered to 66; Reading rose from 14⅞ to 15½; Erie receded from 39⅞ to 38⅞, advanced to 40⅛, reacted to 39⅜, and recovered to 40; do. preferred declined from 65⅞ to 65½, sold up to 67, and reacted to 66⅝; Lake Shore advanced from 101 to 102⅛, reacted to 101⅝, and recovered to 102⅛; Western Union rose from 103⅝ to 104⅜, reacted to 104¼, and recovered to 104⅜; Kansas and Texas advanced from 34⅛ to 35⅛, and reacted to 34⅝; Iron Mountain sold up from 44½ to 45; C. C. and I. C. fell from 64 to 63¼; Denver and Rio Grande fell off from 62⅛ to 61½, and recovered to 62; Nashville Chattanooga sold down from 60⅞ to 59; St. Paul and Sioux City declined from 35 to 34; do. preferred from 69¼ to 68; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern rose from 60 to 61¼, and broke to 58; Wabash Pacific advanced from 35⅛ to 35½, reacted to 34⅜, and closed at 35⅛; do. preferred rose from 63⅞ to 64, fell off to 62¾, and closed at 63¼.

The Money market worked easily throughout the day, capital being in abundant supply at 2@2½ ₽ cent. for call loans on stocks, and 2 ₽ cent. on Government bonds, the latter being the closing quotation on both stocks collateral and United States bonds. Time loans are unchanged. Prime discounts ruled between 3@4 ₽ cent. The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 100 premium, bank 250 premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, 25 discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported British Consols and United States Government bonds at London steady and unchanged, with the exception of United States new 5s, which declined ½ ₽ cent., to 105¾. American railway securities were generally weak and lower. Erie common declined from 41½ to 40½; do. consolidated Seconds from 91 to 90; Illinois Central from 109 to 108¼; Pennsylvania from 55¼ to 54¾; Reading from 8½ to 8; New-York Central from 133 to 131¼; Atlantic and Great Western Firsts from 69 to 68¼; do. Seconds, from 29 to 28. Bar Silver was weak, and fell off to 52¾d. ₽ ounce. At Paris Rentes declined from 86f. 80c. to 86f. 20c. Exchange on London was marked up to 25f. 32½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was unchanged as to the nominal asking quotations, but a weak tone characterized the dealings, and large concessions were made from the posted figures. Actual business was effected on the basis of $4 84@$4 84½ for 60-day bills, $4 85½@$4 86 for demand, $4 86@$4 86¼ for cable transfers, and $4 81½@$4 83½ for commercial bills.

Government bonds were quiet and unchanged, except for new 4s, which declined ⅛ ₽ cent. Railroad bonds were fairly active, but extremely irregular. Erie consolidated Seconds declined from 87¾ to 87⅛, rose to 88, reacted to 87⅝, and closed at 87¾; do. funded 5s advanced from 82½ to 83½; Kansas and Texas Seconds fell off from 65 to 64¼, and recovered to 65; Mobile and Ohio Firsts declined from 101 to 100½; do. First debentures rose from 76 to 77⅛, and do. Second debentures from 41 to 43; Missouri Pacific Seconds declined from 106¼ to 106; Oregon Railway and Navigation Firsts rose from 97⅛ to 97⅞, and receded to 97; American Dock Improvement 7s advanced from 108 to 110½; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts fell off from 42 to 40½; Canada Southern guaranteed Firsts from 93 to 92¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s rose from 120 to 121; Cairo and Fulton Firsts from 108 to 109; Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Firsts declined from 101¼ to 101; Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Firsts sold up from 100 to 103; Michigan Southern Sinking Funds from 109 to 109½; North-west gold coupons receded from 117½ to 117; New-York Central coupon Firsts from 127½ to 127; New-Jersey Central Firsts consolidated assented from 108¼ to 108; do. do. convertible assented from 103½ to 103¼; Union Pacific Firsts from 119¼ to 119; Texas Pacific consolidated 6s advanced from 90½ to 92; do. land grants sold at 57, ex interest; Central Pacific Firsts (San Joaquin Branch) rose from 106 to 106⅝. State bonds were dull; District of Columbia 3.65s, coupon, sold at 99⅛; North Carolina 6s, new, at 17½, and do., old, (January and July,) at 30¼; do., April and October, at 29¾.

The Dry Goods imports for the week aggregated $1,818,667, and the amount marketed, $1,578,683.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1880.

Receipts	$1,108,089 54
Payments	[illegible]
Balance, coin	[illegible]
Balance, notes	6,639,530 65

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	110	110
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	180	180
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind., Bloom. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lou., N. Alb. and C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	128	127¾
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	111	111
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	111	111
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	[illegible]	[illegible]
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Ontario and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	109	109
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$74,349,781
Balances	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 9.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Union Trust Company of New-York has declared a dividend of *Three and a half* ₽ cent. from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand.

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five* ₽ cent., payable on demand.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* furnishes the following tables of railroad earnings:

GROSS EARNINGS IN JUNE.

[illegible]

* Three weeks only of June in each year.
† For the four weeks ending June 26.
‡ For the four weeks ending June 25.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 1.

[illegible]

* Three weeks only of June in each year.
† From Jan. 3 to June 26.
‡ From Jan. 3 to June 25.

Following is the report of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company for the month of May:

	1879.	1880.	
Gross earnings	$1,350,573 96	$1,592,544 08	Inc. [illegible]
Working expenses	1,064,786 70	972,435 28	Dec. [illegible]
Net earn's	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

From October to May, inclusive:

	1878-1879.	1879-1880.	
Gross earnings	$10,495,852 39	$12,057,099 59	Inc. [illegible]
Working expenses	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]
Net earn's	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc. [illegible]

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 9.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Julia Consolidated	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Justice	[illegible]
Argenta	[illegible]	Lady Washington	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Martin White	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Mammoth	[illegible]
Bechtel	[illegible]	McClinton	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	North Belle Isle	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Dudley	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Silver King	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Goodshaw	[illegible]	Tuscarora	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Hillside	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]		

The Belvidere and the Real del Monte Mining Companies have each levied an assessment of 25 cents per share, and the Jackson and Tioga Mining Companies have levied assessments of 50 cents and 15 cents per share, respectively.

BOSTON CLOSING PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Eastern R. R.	[illegible]
Boston Land	[illegible]	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	[illegible]	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	[illegible]	Copper Falls	10¼
Atch. & Top. R. 7s	[illegible]	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. [illegible]	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. 6s	[illegible]	International	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie 7s	[illegible]	Pewabic (new stock)	17
Atch. & Top. R. R.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R.	[illegible]	Ridge	[illegible]
Boston & Maine R. R.	[illegible]	Silver Islet	[illegible]
Burlington & Mo. in N.	[illegible]	Madison Copper Mine	[illegible]
Chi., Clin., Dub. & M.	[illegible]	Allouez Min. Co. (new)	[illegible]
Cin., San. & Cleve.	[illegible]		

DECISIONS IN THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Potter.

In the Matter of Graham.—Writ dismissed, and petitioner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. Memorandum.

Kemp vs. Dickinson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kaye vs. [illegible].—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Clay vs. Clay.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Clark vs. Kelly.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, &c., vs. Carroll et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

St. John et al. vs. the New-York and Boston Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the Matter of the Accounting of Miller.—Decree signed.

In the Matter of the Accounting of Fassin & Co.—Decree signed.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge [illegible].

O'Connor vs. Wilson.—A commission is allowed at once as of course in any stage of the action after issue joined, if it only be required. It would be an arbitrary and not a judicial discretion to deny to a litigant the necessary means of obtaining his evidence. Motion granted.

Smith vs. Gross.—The facts pleaded in the third paragraph of the answer do not constitute a defense. No actual fraud is alleged, and none can be imputed to the plaintiff, who was in nowise privy to the misconduct complained of; nor can the acts of strangers prejudice her security. Demurrer sustained.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge [illegible].

Lichtenstein vs. Grant.—Order granted vacating order and restoring cause to calendar.

Purdy vs. London.—Motion granted.

Orders on Discontinuance.—[illegible] vs. Lustig; Lynch vs. Schoenfeld.

Orders of Substitution.—[illegible] vs. Warden; Pease vs. Ewing; Douglas vs. Martin; Lee vs. O'Reilly.

Orders Signed.—[illegible]

AID FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The following contributions have been received by Mr. William H. Guion, Treasurer, for the free excursions of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild:

[illegible]

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—HAZEL KIRKE. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—OUR GOBLINS. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—MINSTRELSY. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—CONCERT.
TAMMANY HALL—ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.
THE AQUARIUM—TRAINED ANIMALS—MAGIC. Matinée.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10 00
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	1 00

Entered at the Post Office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, followed by local rains, winds mostly south-westerly, stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

Irving Hall has issued its invitation for Tammany to unite in a grand love feast and meeting for reconciliation, and Mr. JOHN KELLY has now an opportunity to show how sincere were his protestations at Cincinnati that "the past is forgotten." *Then* he stood before the Convention in the attitude of a man who had won a substantial victory. He had defeated TILDEN, and had prevented his foe from receiving even the barren honor of a complimentary vote. Now, however, he is in New-York City, without voice or influence in the councils of the regular Democracy. The leaders of Irving Hall pointedly tell him that they represent the only Simon Pure, genuine, and recognized Democratic Party, and that they are charged "with the duty and responsibility of conducting the Presidential campaign." Perhaps the Tammany men will rush enthusiastically into the "monster meeting," and lay hold of the ropes which shall draw Anti-Tammany's car of triumph. But, when we consider the frailty of human nature, this does not seem highly probable.

Some of the misstatements of Senator HAMPTON concerning the political and industrial condition of South Carolina are discussed in THE TIMES's dispatches from Charleston. Even persons unfamiliar with the real state of facts might reasonably doubt the flattering report which HAMPTON has lately made public through the columns of a Democratic newspaper. It is improbable that HAMPTON received any considerable number of colored votes when he was last a candidate for Governor, and the assertion that he did receive 45,000 votes from colored men who previously acted with the Republicans is as doubtful as his other statement, that "South Carolina is a Democratic State, anyway." Tissue-paper ballots and threats of violence have made South Carolina Democratic. If Senator HAMPTON desires to prepare the public mind for another campaign of intimidation and fraud, he has made a good beginning.

On another page of THE TIMES will be found an entertaining narrative of the incidents of a reporter's quest for "the principal offices" of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The establishment was finally discovered in a deserted farm-house in Clarkstown, Upper Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. The corporation has been assessed in this City on a valuation of about $8,500,000. The managers of the company, in some mysterious and unexplained manner, learned that the last Legislature would enact a law providing for the assessment and collection of taxes on corporations in the city or county in which its "principal offices" were situated. So, *before the Legislature* met, the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company put its principal offices into a carpet-bag and carried them to Clarkstown, Upper Nyack, where they remain in strict seclusion. Rockland County assesses the corporation on a valuation of $1,000,000 at a rate unknown, and is glad to get so handsome an addition to its taxable property. But it does not seem reasonable that this transparent humbug should benefit the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company.

It is unfortunate for the Liberal Ministry that their generous intentions toward the suffering peasantry of Ireland should have taken shape in a measure that is at once unsound in political economy and injurious to the private interests of some of their most valuable supporters. That the relief of Ireland is a problem which belongs rather to the domain of charity than to that of practical politics sufficiently appears from the character of Mr. FORSTER's bill, limited as it is in respect to time and the area of its application, and from the further proposition to expend £30,000 in building fishing-piers on the west coast of Ireland. Alms-giving, however, should be a purely voluntary act, and the Compensation for Disturbance bill practically robs the landlord of his rents in order to make the tenant comfortable. This is kind, perhaps, but grossly unjust. If the measure secures a majority it will be because the House of Commons consents to treat the matter from a purely philanthropic standpoint, agreeing that it is better that the landlord should suffer the temporary embarrassment of a diminution of incomes than that the tenant should undergo the sore distress of eviction. But this will work only a brief alleviation of Irish distress. That unhappy island will continue to suffer from famines and the attendant evils of land agitation and Parnellism until there is a radical improvement in the methods of cultivating her soil, and this reform must be effected by the Irish people themselves.

Bound Brook, N. J., is another town which has been obliged to follow the example of South Adams, Mass., and make public its woes. The New-Jersey community suffers from the same general cause which afflicts so many large villages—bad drainage. The South Adams people finally traced their mysterious disorders to their water supply. But there is nothing mysterious in the sickness which prostrates a population dwelling on the edge of a flooded meadow, sixty acres in extent, and covered with weeds and scum. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that quinine has become the principal article of diet in Bound Brook, and that the village churches are deserted. Quinine and true religion are incompatible; and at the risk of alienating its Summer boarders the town has been forced to confess its weakness.

WILL THE SOUTH DISINTEGRATE?

The Democrats regard the political solidity of the South as the chief advantage of their party in the national canvass. Whether it be so or not, there is no question that it is a bad thing for the country and for the South itself as an integral part thereof. Even the party advantage is somewhat dubious. It tends to keep alive the sectional issue and to solidify the North. Difference of opinion as to the underlying principles of our politics *is not sufficiently strong with a large part of* the Northern people to overcome a natural repugnance to giving over the administration of national affairs to men among whom the ex-Confederates must have a preponderating influence. While so large a share of the strength of the party is in the South, it is sure to be controlled, whether in power or out, by the men who were conspicuous in the rebellion, and who gave the strongest possible testimony to the intensity of their faith in that view of our Government which tends to its destruction. An administration by the Democratic Party must, in the present state of things, inevitably be an administration by the Southern men, who are substantially the same that tried to overthrow the Union. This is too obvious for any Northern man to overlook, and there is a very general conviction that the time to intrust power to the Democratic Party will not come until it ceases to be distinctively a Southern party. This conviction tends to strengthen the hold of the party of the Union upon public sentiment, and will help carry States for the Republicans which they might otherwise lose. If the South were to divide by allowing political opinions free play, and remove all cause of apprehension in regard to a practically individual control by that section, it is a question whether the Democrats might not gain more than they would lose.

But whether they would or not, it would certainly be a gain for the country, for there is nothing more desirable than the utter disappearance of sectional antagonism. There is nothing more desired by the Republican Party, but the thing is impossible so long as the South persists in using every possible device to maintain its Democratic solidity, thereby making the Democratic Party perforce a sectional party. There have long been signs of disintegration in the old slave States. They have been watched with interest by those who long for the time when political lines shall have no territorial significance, but shall separate those in all parts of the country who hold different opinions regarding important principles of civil administration. It was hoped that the present campaign would accelerate this process, but it is to be feared that the course of events thus far has checked it, and that the canvass will partake strongly of a sectional character. Many who desired the nomination of Gen. GRANT based their desire on a firm belief that his candidacy would not only draw out the normal strength of the Republicans in the South, but would receive substantial support from an independent conservative element which understands and appreciates the benefit that would accrue from displacing sectionalism with nationalism. The chance of trying this experiment was lost. Then the nomination by the Democrats of a leading Northern statesman of their faith, one who could not be identified with any special purposes or aspirations of the South, would at least have prevented a serious interruption of the disintegrating tendency, for his support might have had some other ground than the special favor of the old *Confederates and ante-war State rights advocates.*

It may appear paradoxical, but it is nevertheless a manifest fact, that the nomination of a Union General by the Democrats has had the effect of reviving sectional issues. This is so because the character and qualities of the man afford no reason for his nomination except that it might cover a profession of loyalty to the Union, while every political suggestion that can be associated with his name savors of sympathy with resistance to nationalizing tendencies. He typifies the Southern attitude since the war, and, therefore, his nomination is calculated to strengthen the position and encourage the spirit of the Bourbon ex-Confederates, which will not prove an advantage to his party in the North. Notwithstanding all this, the causes of disintegration are not wholly dormant. The discontent occasioned by arrogant management in States and Congressional districts, and by disappointment with the actual administration of local affairs, is not to be allayed by any revival of hopes in the national field. It may not make Republican votes, but it is likely to produce indifference and make Republican votes safer. The Readjusters' movement in Virginia is an instructive episode. It reveals an antagonism produced by local contests which has had the effect of reconciling the popular mind to the idea of a Republican victory as not the greatest of possible evils. It is regarded with comparative complacency by men with whom the sectional spirit was uppermost but a little while ago. The hopes of the Greenbackers in the South are based on the recognition of a relaxing of old ties and a readiness to fall into new combinations. Aside from special causes, there are indications of the gradual growth of a feeling less averse to the toleration of national sentiments than that which formerly prevailed. It is evident that there will be no general breaking up, but there are symptoms of a slow crumbling, which a sectional canvass may arrest but will not wholly stop.

"MORE POWDER AND BALL."

There is one peculiarity about the more pronounced Democratic leaders in the South which cannot have failed to impress itself upon those who have dispassionately investigated cotton State politics, or who have inquired into what is familiarly known as "the Southern problem." This peculiarity is that whenever the Bourbon captains are allowed an inch they straightway display a disposition to take, not an ell, but a yard or more if they can get it. So long as they were ruled with a strong and firm hand they gave some promise of an intention to behave themselves. But the instant the strong hand was removed the old spirit of lawlessness and defiance seemed to overcome the better judgment of the people in question, and they were at once ready for any act, no matter how violent, which promised to give power to the cause and party in the interest of which they were engaged. So, when the National Government could not see its way clear to taking a position in support of Gov. BROOKS in Arkansas, KING WHITE, GARLAND, the present United States Senator, and other prominent Democrats of the same class, who served under the Bourbon claimant, BAXTER, took the law into their own hands and placed *their own men in power. Their victory* cost the State more than two scores of lives. Again, when PACKARD was deserted in Louisiana and DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN in South Carolina, and NICHOLLS and HAMPTON given the places which rightfully belonged to their opponents, it became notorious that the life of a pronounced colored Republican politician was no longer safe in either of those States. Since those days, which may now well be regarded as memorable, the shot-gun has, except in rare instances, been at rest, and for the simple but all-sufficient reason that ballot-box stuffing took the place of road lining, and it was no longer necessary to "go gunning for niggers" in order to carry elections.

But as the years have gone on and the men who went into the rebellion against the Republic have grown in power in Washington, until at last they control the legislative branch of the National Government, even necessity has not dictated their actions, and, as it has seemed, for the very love of displaying their power, they have engaged in such pleasing little pastimes as the killings in Tensas and "the disturbances" in Madison. Bolder than ever since the nomination of "the truly distinguished Federal soldier," who is now the first choice of the Tammany Hall and solid South combination, they are beginning to give to the country some idea of what may be expected from them should they succeed in placing their figure-head in the Executive chair. For instance, Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON, of Kentucky, is usually a very quiet and a very modest, though at the same time a representative Southern, gentleman. Just now, however, he is what the colored people of the South call "enthused." He has been making a speech at a Hancock and English ratification meeting in Louisville, and has admirably succeeded in properly representing his people. In fact, he really outdid himself, and well sounded the Southern keynote for the next campaign by declaring, regarding the action of the Cincinnati Convention, that "It was an inspiration of the party to select a man whose very name would stop forever the odious cry raised by MORTON, now deceased, and the foul horde that then assisted him in sacrificing the property of the Nation to the damnable lust of power of the Republic."

Continuing in this strain at much length, Gen. PRESTON said, amid what the local newspapers called a "storm of applause," that he was heartily tired of pacific candidates. What he wants, if his own story is to be believed, is "a little more powder and ball"; in other words, he is not yet satisfied with the injury which has already been done to this country by the killing of American citizens in the Southern States, and he wants to go on another of those "nigger hunts" which are peculiar to the South, and which always occur in the game season, that is to say, shortly before an election. But even with this prospective pastime Gen. PRESTON did not seem to be satisfied, and with true Democratic frankness, which is always displayed to best advantage when there is absolutely no danger, he said—we quote literally—"GOD only knows how tired I am of hearing you call yourselves Conservatives. You have never won a victory since you ceased to call yourselves the unterrified Democracy. You want to stand up and tell every Republican that if he ever attempts to steal another Electoral vote from you that you will kill him where he stands." This sentiment having been duly applauded, Gen. PRESTON continued by saying: "Tell these Republicans, to the devil with their bonds, but that another Electoral vote shall never be stolen by them." So Gen. PRESTON continued to the extent of a column or over, and at the end of every sentence a large and enthusiastic audience of Southern Democrats applauded him to the echo. He fittingly foreshadowed the manner in which the Bourbon campaign is to be conducted during the time between now and next November. Honest men everywhere who have the welfare of their country at heart may well pause before they give the Government into the control of a man who would be nothing more or less than a tool in the hands of such men as Gen. PRESTON, of Kentucky, and JOHN KELLY, of New-York. To quote from Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, "It won't do, gentlemen; it won't do."

THE RECEIVERSHIP AND ITS ALTERNATIVE.

With the dreadful work wrought by savings bank failures, and the subsequent misconduct of Receivers, in this State, the public have become in some degree familiar during recent years. In striking contrast are the results of liquidation under the National Banking law. Up to Nov. 1, 1879, the Controller reports that 81 banks in all have been placed in Receivership. The average percentage of claims paid was 64.80, with 10.66 estimated as yet to come; the average in the several States ranged from 10 to 100, for the 81 banks together aggregating $17,452,600 capital and $26,825,477 of cash collected by Receivers from all sources, the expenses of closing were $848,644 for Receivers' salaries, $531,074 for legal expenses, $418,658 for other expenses, $1,788,377 for total expenses. The average ratio of expenses to cash collected was 6.70. The ratio of Receivers' salaries and of total expenses to dividends already paid were 5.31 and 11.20, respectively. Of the six failed banks in this City, one paid creditors 88.5 per cent., one paid 90, and four paid in full, the average being 98. The ratios of total expenses to cash realized in these City banks ranged from 5.3 to 12.8. A private letter from the Controller to the writer of this article says:

"Sections 5,220 and 5,221 Revised Statutes prescribe that national banks may go into voluntary liquidation by vote of shareholders holding two-thirds of their stock. This course has usually been recommended where banks were in a weak condition, provided there was proof that they were still able to promptly pay all their creditors other than stockholders. When such banks go into voluntary liquidation the office may make an examination of their affairs, and has the right to still appoint a Receiver if necessary. Of 312 banks going into voluntary liquidation since the origin of the system, 7 only were subsequently placed in charge of a Receiver. * * * The fact that the winding up of a bank by a Receiver is expensive, and is sometimes detrimental to the value of the assets of the bank, is kept steadily in view, and this remedy is applied only as a last resort."

It thus appears that about four out of five failing banks have escaped a Receivership. *And although the relatively small loss to depositors* may be fairly ascribed mainly to the conservative features in the Banking law itself, there can be no doubt that the liquidation, as a whole, has been managed with as much skill and economy as are practicable under the clumsy device of a Receivership; on the other hand, the determination to get crippled institutions out of existence without resorting to that device at all is particularly commendable. Missouri has lately abolished Receiverships, *pro forma*, as concerns life insurance companies, but we are not aware of any other State which has done so, or has attempted to provide anything better; particularly, to recognize the elementary rule that assets in bankruptcy belong to their owners. In Massachusetts, by the law of 1866, on a certificate sworn to by five or more interested persons, the Bank Commissioner is to examine any savings bank, and he may apply for a restraining injunction, and the courts may appoint a Receiver. Under this the practice has been to ask an injunction suspending business for twelve to eighteen months, in case the deficit does not exceed 7½ per cent.; if it does, to have the injunction perpetual and a Receiver appointed. No statute specifically allows the "scaling" of deposits; but the "stay law," passed in April, 1878, and limited to three years, provides for a temporary limitation of payments when needed, and might, perhaps, be construed to cover scaling.

The practice in Connecticut is so notable and sensible that it merits particular statement. During 1877 a savings bank in Suffield was found to be impaired 15 per cent.; its Trustees were forthwith changed, the 15 per cent. was charged off on each account, and the institution was then permitted to go on with business. The authority for that course was found, not in any statute, but in a memorable decision of the State courts. In 1868 the Collinsville Savings Bank was found to be impaired 24 per cent., and the Trustees accordingly voted that 24 per cent. of his balance standing at the beginning of the year be charged to each depositor, it being understood that any portion afterward made good would be recredited in the same way; this vote was duly carried into effect, and was validated and confirmed by resolution in the Legislature two years afterward. A part of the loss having been recovered from an estate, a credit was made, as had been promised, but one depositor was dissatisfied, and sued for the remainder. The court decided against him, holding substantially that the concern was mutual; that its Trustees were his own agents, and that he was, therefore, in contemplation of law, responsible with all the rest for their actions; that there were no funds out of which to make good losses; that the remaining assets belonged to the other depositors; that they had precisely as much right to be made whole out of his share as he had to be out of theirs; hence, that any loss beyond what could be recovered from individual delinquents must be shared pro rata. It was further held that the subsequent action of the Legislature formed no necessary part of the case.

In New-Jersey, Rhode Island, and New-Hampshire the treatment of crippled banks by the law does not materially differ from what it is in this State. Here, as in Connecticut, the absence of any specific statutory authority is not a barrier to following the course just outlined, but the law has blocked this by ordering a summary course without discretion; it is useless to come to the bedside with medicines if the executioner is to get there first and the door is to be barred until he has chopped off the sufferer's head. How refreshing, nevertheless, is the exception of the Connecticut practice! It is a reminder of the primeval times, when justice was administered simply by the most respected man in the settlement, who, in his working clothes, heard cases and decided them without citing from law books, but according to natural right between man and man. The National Banking act is permissive and discretionary, and in no case commands its executive officer to resort to a Receivership; but with that and the practice of a few States excepted, as already cited, the rule is to cure by killing. Yet no process, good or bad, speedy or slow, can do better than distribute what is left. The deficit is a fact, the scaling process is always necessarily adopted, and the only question possible is, whether the deficit shall be made larger and the scaling more severe. Dividing formally among creditors the payment left at the end of a Receivership incubation, and extinguishing the impairment at once by charging each creditor his share of it, are processes equivalent in nature, but widely different in results. Which is the common sense, economical, and just one needs no thumbing of law books to determine. By what conceivable moral right does a State which is not a party in interest assume to come between a body of creditors and their savings and mangle the latter, in defiance of the owners' wishes, and even their protests? The State, having permitted a partial waste or robbery of the fund, or, at least, having failed to prevent it, boldly thrusts its way in, and insists upon continuing the process, in defiance of every dictum of natural justice or of economical expediency. How it can be that bank and insurance creditors own their property while intact, but cease to own it as soon as any fraction of it has been dissipated, is an insoluble problem.

THE BRINKERHOFF TRAP.

The drier the weather the more flies we have. This is a fact which has escaped the notice of naturalists, probably because it is perfectly obvious. In a wet season the flies seem to grow discouraged, and either conceal themselves in sheltered places or migrate to drier climates. A prolonged drought, however, fills the air with flies, and during the recent hot and dry weather the whole country has been covered with vast areas of flies. Of course, the weather bureau has said nothing about it, as it has been too busy in prophesying rain and lower temperature. It is well known, nevertheless, that, in point of flies, the present Summer has been wholly unprecedented, except, perhaps, during the period when MOSES was lavishing objectionable insects on the land of Egypt with the hope of bringing PHARAOH to listen to reason.

The invention recently patented by *Mr. H. T. Brinkerhoff, of Scranton, Penn., as a protection* against flies has been brought before the public at an exceedingly opportune moment. Hitherto all devices designed to protect people from flies have proved failures. There are dozens of fly-traps of different patterns in existence, but none of them is of much practical value. The aim of the inventors has been, in all cases, to kill flies, either by poison or violence, and though an occasional fly has fallen a victim to a fly-trap, the effect of diminishing the untold myriads of flies has been inappreciable.

The trouble with all these inventions has been that they appealed merely to the fly's stomach. They have been baited with molasses or with some palatable poison, and the inventors have assumed that flies are always so hungry and so reckless in their choice of food that they could not resist the attraction of the bait. There never was a greater mistake made than the assumption that gluttony is the master passion of the fly. Of course, he requires food, and at times feels the pangs of hunger, but he is really an abstemious insect who cares very little for the pleasures of the table. Experience ought to have taught us this long ago. Times without number has the hopeful housewife prepared a fly-poison that ought, one would think, to have made any fly's mouth water, but she has seen it passed by unnoticed by a whole roomful of flies. The fly is so independent of his stomach that he can live weeks without food. In many country houses the spare bedroom is frequently kept closed for months at a time, but the flies that are shut up in it, without a particle of food except woolen carpets and varnished furniture, are found to be in the best of health and spirits when the room is finally opened for the accommodation of an aunt or cousin. Obviously, an insect that cares no more for the pleasures of the table than does the fly cannot be successfully entrapped by appealing to his stomach. The mouse can be tempted with cheese; the cat's strongest resolutions break down when brought face to face with attainable fish, and even the most upright dog is sometimes unable to resist the temptation of a bone. Animals like these can be caught in traps baited with their favorite food, but it is a mere waste of time to try to lure the fly to his ruin by tempting his appetite.

Mr. Brinkerhoff has had the penetration to perceive that the master passion of the fly is a love of malicious sport. The fly will always abandon the table for the sake of dancing on a bald head. The delight which he takes in this reprehensible sport is heightened by the struggles of the victim. Though driven away a dozen times by wild blows with the palm of the hand or with a fan, the fly will return the thirteenth time with undiminished zest. In fact, the excitement of constantly avoiding blows gives him additional pleasure, and as long as the bald-headed man is within reach, the fly will hover over him and dance away the giddy hours with insatiable delight.

Knowing that a bald head is the one temptation that no fly can resist, Mr. Brinkerhoff has contrived a trap based upon the knowledge of this fact. The "Brinkerhoff fly-trap" consists of a life-sized figure of a middle-aged man with a bald head. The figure is made of wax, colored so as to perfectly imitate the complexion of a middle-aged and healthy diner-out, and the head is so constructed that at fixed intervals of fifteen minutes concealed clock-work causes a roller to pass over the skull with the rapidity of lightning. The Brinkerhoff trap, when placed in any room, will instantly attract every fly present. It is, to all appearances, precisely the kind of man whom flies delight to annoy, and consequently, the moment a fly sees it, he will abandon a lump of sugar, a bowl of milk, or even a sleeping baby, and pounce on the bald head. At the end of fifteen minutes the roller passes over the head and crushes every fly in its path. The same process is repeated over and over again until all the flies in the room are exterminated. The trap has been tried in several of the leading restaurants in Philadelphia with complete success, killing, on an average, thirty full quarts of flies per hour, and the inventor has received thousands of certificates from leading citizens expressing their obligations to him, and their determination never to be without a Brinkerhoff trap.

This shows us what can be accomplished by an intelligent inventor who is a thorough master of his subject. Mr. Brinkerhoff owes his success to his thorough knowledge of the nature of flies, and his trap will undoubtedly render his name immortal.

The terrors of an American Summer are continually mentioned in Europe, and few foreigners have the hardihood to brave them. They may be painted worse than they are, but they are certainly bad enough. This season promises to be one of the most uncomfortable we have endured for years. The heat began early in May and threatens to continue far into September. Each Summer, unless it be exceptionally cool, seems as if it were more insupportable than any of its predecessors. Naturally, too, for present anguish is more vivid, more real, than any memory of past anguish. The Summer of 1876 was distressing, and likely to be long remembered for its intensity and duration. But it was not more odious to date than this Summer has been. The mercury has not been so very high the present year, but the average heat has been high and the quality of the air has been most obnoxious. When the thermometer marked but 72° and thereabout in May, the weather was very oppressive, and the atmosphere felt as if 90° or 95° might have been attained. There was a painful absence of ozone, and there is still. We tried to account for it by the long dry spell. If we could have a good rain, we said, the air would be fresher and lighter, and we longed for rain. Last Monday, the 5th, we had six hours of driving, drenching rain, and after that, even the next morning, the atmosphere was heavier and closer than ever. Tuesday, the day following, we had a fine thunder-storm, but the sultriness rather increased than diminished. Most of us who are kept in town have made up our minds that we shall not have much meteoric relief before September at earliest, and we are not likely to be agreeably disappointed. We do not look for comfort or coolness; we are steadily baking and broiling into a stoical philosophy. But we should remember that New-York is, after all, a very pleasant place to spend the Summer. Whew! O yes! It is perfectly delicious.

A passage in a novelette by a popular novelist, who has made a study of English and American social life, describes how a gentleman who had shown the utmost consideration to an English nobleman in this country got nothing more than a mere greeting, on a race course, when they met in England. The nobleman, in fact, re-enacted GEORGE SELWYN when an old gentleman claimed his acquaintance in St. James's-street. SELWYN affected utter unconsciousness of having seen his accoster before, and, reminded that they had met in the pump-room at Bath, exclaimed, *"And at Bath, my dear Sir, I shall be very happy to see you again."* Indeed, it has been widely asserted that Americans have met with scurvy treatment on the other side, and yet there seems to be a considerable "per contra." Taking up a London paper we read of a splendid dinner given by the young Earl of FIFE to the Prince and Princess of WALES, probably about the "swellest" affair of its kind in the whole season. There were 18 present, 3 of whom, including the Princess, were ladies, and two were Americans—Lady HARCOURT and Lady MANDEVILLE. The same paper announces that a well-known New-Yorker and his wife had taken up their abode in a house close to Lady BURDETT-COUTTS for the season, and, as this is about the fourth time they have done so, it is fair to presume that they find it agreeable. The question presents itself whether, in most cases where no return has been made for civilities, it has been fairly due. It frequently happens that when Englishmen of social position come here they have hospitalities and attentions almost forced on them by a tuft-hunting class which it is almost impossible for them, without being rude, to decline, although they may not in the least degree desire the acquaintance of those who offer them, and they, we suspect, are precisely the persons who are apt to denounce those whom they find "cold shouldery" in London. We do not think that Americans of character and position, from WASHINGTON IRVING to TICKNOR, MOTLEY, SUMNER, and LONGFELLOW, have ever complained of a lack of cordiality in London. Mere wealth, even with high character, does not, it must be borne in mind, give in the best English society the social position which it gives in New-York.

It is surprising that the large number of persons anxious to fill their own pockets by promoting the pleasure of visitors to Coney Island should have allowed Boston to take the lead in this country in initiating Summer theatres. The street railroad companies at the "Hub" have of late established, a few miles from the city, Summer gardens, which are really very attractive places of resort. The grounds are very well kept, excellent order is maintained, and good music and a variety of entertainments provided. Prominent among these are the open-air theatres, the sides of which are entirely open. They seem very much to have taken the taste of the public, and there is so much theatrical talent going a-begging in the hot season that it would surely be very easy to get together an excellent light comedy and burlesque company at Coney Island. Such a form of entertainment might serve to prolong the season by forming an attraction on those cool September nights which often follow very hot days.

Many persons here are inclined to doubt the power and accuracy of observation of the Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON, our late Minister to Russia. When he returned home, some two months ago, he said in effect to the reporter who had asked him about the Nihilist troubles in Russia, that they were grossly exaggerated; that they really gave the Government very little concern; that most of the excitement and uneasiness, declared to be felt throughout the Empire, was confined to sensational accounts in the newspapers, and that St. Petersburg was as quiet as New-York. This, being in direct contradiction of all advices from the Czar's dominions, was naturally received with considerable doubt, not of Minister STOUGHTON's truth or sincerity, but doubt either of the trustworthiness of his sources of information or of his observation. Everybody who has traveled in Russia is aware how carefully all political discord and dissatisfaction, and all perils to the State, are concealed by officers, which it is easy to do in an autocracy, where anything like a free press is unknown, and, indeed, impossible. Mr. STOUGHTON has probably been made to believe what was not true, though he has given his opinions with the air of authority. Since his return, there has been much more evidence of an almost indubitable character of the exceeding gravity of the Nihilist troubles, and it is far more reasonable to infer that Mr. STOUGHTON has been mistaken than that all other sources of information are grossly defective.

Greenbackers, as they are called, ought to immigrate to Lima, capital of Peru, particularly as there is very slight prospect of the carrying out in this country of their favorite theory of unlimited paper money. They would have an opportunity to see how their financial plan works, and what inestimable advantage it is to the people of whom they are eternally prating. The city is one of the finest in South America. It has about 160,000 inhabitants, is lighted with gas, has water-works, street-cars, public parks, and many modern improvements. The shops, mostly kept by foreigners, are often very handsome, and the town has a European look and air. Although Peru is a silver-producing land, there is no silver at the capital. The only metallic currency there is nickel, the largest piece being a real, about the size of our five-cent coin, and worth about 10 cents. Paper is superabundant, and prices, regulated by paper, are amazingly high. Eggs are 40 cents each; beefsteak, 80 cents a pound; coffee, $1 25 a pound; tea, $6; apples, 50 cents each; potatoes, $5 a peck; bread, 60 cents a loaf; beer, from our Northern States, $2 a bottle; mutton, 75 cents a pound; cabbages of ordinary size, $1 50 a piece; onions, $3 a dozen; champagne, $30 a bottle; washing, $4 per dozen; board at good hotels, $30 a day. A decent suit of clothes costs some $800, and a man with a small family, of simple tastes, and very economical habits can live very plainly for $20,000 a year. Truly, Lima should be the Greenbacker's paradise. He should lose no time in repairing thither and learning how blest a country may be which does away with a metallic basis, and depends wholly on paper currency. The Limans when they go to market carry a basket for their money, and put their provisions in their pockets. There the rag-baby is the reigning deity.

In no city of the world, probably, are flowers used in such profusion as they are in New-York. They are regarded as indispensable to every occasion; they literally strew the way from the bridal to the tomb, and are heaped up at all intermediate pausing-places. The demand for flowers has grown with our general extravagance. The sale for New Year's Day, 1844, at what was then the largest shop here, amounted to only $800, and in the whole town to not more than $1,000. Now the sale of flowers for bouquets and for decoration on that day reaches, it is said, $50,000, and their sale during the entire year aggregates millions of dollars. Within a radius of 12 miles in the Municipal limits, it is estimated that there are fully 500 floral establishments, and that the capital invested in land, buildings, and stock is not less than $8,000,000 or $10,000,000. The greenhouses in which the flowers sold are cultivated are on the upper part of Manhattan Island, in Hudson County, N. J., on Staten Island, and at the Long Island villages near this City. The rich often spend for a grand entertainment $1,000 for flowers alone, and persons in comparatively moderate circumstances spend $100 to $300 to decorate their houses at an important festivity. Flowers are an inseparable part of the social machinery of the Metropolis. At every dinner, reception, wedding, funeral, at every coming and every going, flowers are a prominent and conspicuous feature. Flora is one of the most widely-recognized deities of Manhattan. In old Rome, the Floralia were celebrated from April 28 to May 1. In New-York, they last from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Secretary R. W. Thompson is to open the campaign at Terre Haute, Ind., this evening.

The Republicans of the Twenty-sixth District of Pennsylvania have nominated the Hon. J. D. McJunkin for Representative in Congress.

The Denver (Col.) *Tribune* says that it is "quite possible" there will be two Democratic tickets in the field in that State before the election.

It is said that Secretary Schurz is to go to Indiana during the campaign to address the Germans upon the constitutional amendments decision.

Senator Matt H. Carpenter says that the man who said that Wisconsin would not go for Garfield is the worst kind of a fool—that Garfield will not only carry the State, but he will do it by a largely-increased majority.

Gen. A. L. Pridemore says it is not true that he has resigned as a "Conservative" Elector in Virginia, although he may do so if the condition of his wife's health continues to forbid his long or frequent absence from home.

The Indianapolis correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* predicts that the Democrats *of that district will not nominate Dr. Gilbert De La* Matyr for Congress, and that they will not indorse him. This remains to be seen.

The Chicago *Times*, which at least may be regarded as impartial, says: "Those who imagine that the Grant men in this part of the country are either dejected or disaffected are likely to find themselves much mistaken before many weeks have gone by."

The Bangor (Me.) *Commercial* "notices with extreme regret," that a call has been issued for a separate Democratic Convention in the Fifth Congressional District of that State, and frankly says that it is useless to ignore the plain and palpable fact that it means strife, dissension, and the defeat of Thompson H. Murch.

The Kansas Greenback-Labor State Convention is to be held in Topeka on Wednesday, 28th inst. The call says: "The union effected at Chicago between the Working Men, Greenbackers, and Nationals, unites in one party the industrial masses of the Nation. All in favor of industrial emancipation are invited to unite in sending delegates to the State Convention."

The Chicago *Advance* prints a brief note from Gen. Grant, in which he says that he denied the false report that he would vote for Hancock the very day it was started, and adds: "I have nothing to say against Gen. Hancock. I have known him for 40 years. His personal, official, and military record is good. The record of the party which has put him in nomination is bad."

It turns out that the Democratic Convention in the Fifteenth Congressional District of Illinois broke up in a row, and that two candidates were nominated. John R. Eden attempted to bulldoze the convention, according to a telegram, and the delegates from Clark, Cumberland, Effingham, and Edgar Counties, and partial delegations from Crawford and Shelby, withdrew, and nominated Col. J. W. Filler. A minority of the delegates remained, and nominated Eden.

The Boston *Herald* advises the coming Legislature of Maine to elect Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain to the United States Senate, because, "when the attempt to steal the election was made by a piratical band, and anarchy threatened the State, the people turned instinctively to him as the defender of order and law, and he held his trust firmly, intelligently, and patriotically, winning golden opinions from men on both sides, and allowed the machinery of law to operate and decide between the angry contestants."

Senator Matt H. Carpenter says: "The people will find that the 'superb soldier' is a superb-looking fellow, and there the matter will rest, while our man bristles all over with a brilliant personal history and an illustrious military and legislative career. There is nothing about him that can be assailed, and all the fire they can blaze at him will be of no avail. The Grant men will stand by Garfield the same as they stood by Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg, and, later still, under Logan and Conkling at Chicago. They are patriots, and will never retreat from the enemy."

The following choice bit of rhetoric is supplied by a Mississippian, being a portion of a private letter addressed by the Hon. Beverly Matthews to a friend in St. Louis: "I have for 16 years retained the name of Hancock on the slate of probable nominations for the Presidency, and I have felt it to be as sure as fate that, unless the policies and status of parties were suddenly changed by some political earthquake, that it would come as a full-orbed reality to be ratified in glory and triumph. The morning light of a new lease of power, indefinite and splendid, dawns upon the Democracy, and nothing but a fatuity intensely criminal and unworthy of our race can throw it away. The shadows of the long, dreary, and dismal night are fleeing away before the coming majesty of the star that answers worthily to the roll-call of an ancient historic family."

President Hinsdale, of Hiram College, makes a point-blank denial of a story recently circulated in Ohio that Gen. Garfield offered to give him his back pay for the use of the college and that he refused to accept the same. President Hinsdale says: "Gen. Garfield never made any such proposition to me or to anybody else connected with Hiram College. The story is false, as a whole and in all its particulars, in its letter, and in its spirit. I wrote Mr. Davis that, if there was a man in Salem who professed to be present at this fictitious presentation scene, he would please say to said man for me that there is not a word of truth in the story he is telling, that he was never present at any such scene, that nobody else was present at any such scene, that there never was any such scene, and that he would also please to tell him that he had better find some nobler trade than that of slander."

CHRONICLES OF A HOT DAY

WARMER IN NEW-YORK THAN IN NEW-ORLEANS.

FREAKS OF THE WEATHER BUREAU—DIFFERING THERMOMETERS—SOME COOLING DRINKS—CLOSING THE CITY HALL PARK—A HOT NIGHT IN CHERRY-STREET.

There seems to be something the matter with the Government thermometer. Whenever we have a really nice hot day, a regular scorcher, the Signal Service Bureau refuses to give us credit for as much heat as we have really enjoyed. Yesterday, for instance, was a day that a salamander could find no fault with. Anybody who walked down the sunny side of Broadway, about the middle of the afternoon, will affirm that 125 would be nothing to the point the mercury must have gone up to. You might have boiled eggs in the fountains, only that the City Fathers, with great forethought, have kept most of the fountains dry since the younger of us wore pinafores. Nevertheless, here comes the Signal Service Bureau and tells us that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer stood at 86°. No New-Yorker will hear that statement without remonstrance. There's Hudnut's big thermometer, near the Post Office, tells us that at 3:30 the mercury indicated 93°, and this usually truthful instrument, as its own sign tells us, "is never touched by the direct rays of the sun." It may be remarked, parenthetically, that anything that never feels the direct rays of the sun is to be envied, even if it is only a changeful thermometer. It has been noticed a great many times that the Signal Service thermometer is always a little behind hand. It may be, as is sometimes said, that this is because it is at a great elevation, constantly fanned by a refreshing breeze, but THE TIMES's reporter who visited the roof of the Equitable Building last evening and found the weather observers as cool as cucumbers is inclined to believe that those fellows, being comfortable and happy themselves, are not willing to let us fellows down below have even the poor satisfaction of knowing how many degrees of heat we have endured. The weather office men have no cause to complain. One of them sat facing a window last night through which blew a breeze that might have whistled round the corner of an iceberg a day or two ago. Out of this window, lying before him like an illuminated map, were New-York Bay, and Staten Island, and Bay Ridge, and the Narrows, with their thousand lights. The glare of Coney Island showed itself. The roof of the Equitable Building commands a view of several hundred million miles, or, perhaps, more, for the moon can be seen there on any proper night without the aid of a glass. This cool and breezy weather observer, sitting in this serene atmosphere, had the temerity to tell the reporter that there was no storm centre anywhere on the continent, and that there was every probability that the hot weather would continue.

It may be consoling to parched New-Yorkers to know that there were many warmer places yesterday than this City that sits with her feet constantly in the surf. Away up in Albany, where the boys go snow-balling in May, the thermometer was 6° higher than it was in New-York. Taking the official figures—86° in New-York at 3 o'clock—it was 91° in Baltimore, 89° in Cincinnati, 90° in Louisville, 91° in Philadelphia, and 93° in historical Keokuk, Iowa. But if there were warmer places than the Metropolis, there were also cooler. Think of 55° at Eastport, Me., perspiring New-Yorker, and wipe your brow! In conservative Boston, where nothing ever gets beyond milk heat, it was only 84°. In Cleveland it was 76°. New-Orleans, away down there on the Gulf, where heat is commonly believed to have its home, had only 78°—8° cooler than New-York. Thus it will be seen that distance North or distance South had very little to do with the thermometer, unless in exactly the opposite way from that in which we generally regard it, for Albany was hotter than New-York and New-York hotter than New-Orleans. Philadelphia is always hot enough to bake bread without fire, and it caught it yesterday, with 5° more than New-York had. Since the Philadelphians have taken to going to Atlantic City in the middle of Winter, it is no more than reasonable to suppose that most of them are now down in the West Indies looking for a warm corner.

The thermometer, taken at its best—or worst—did not do as much for us yesterday as it has on several of the previous hot days, but it was just the kind of day to make everybody feel the heat, and there is no risk in saying that everybody felt it. It was oppressive, and starched linen had not the ghost of a chance. Most of the car horses looked as if they wanted to go home. When they were taken out for a rest, and left standing in the shade, they panted for breath, and drank all the water the attendants would give them. Most of the attendants at the watering-stations are anything but gentle with the poor beasts, and after seeing them jerk a tired horse's head this way and that, without any necessity, most any humane spectator would have been delighted to see some of the horses turn around and assert their rights with their heels. It can hardly fail to have been noticed that the street car companies do not have the trouble with their horses this year that they had in former years. This is because they take better care of them. The horses are driven shorter distances, are watered oftener, and are given longer rests. This change, of course, was made purely through the kind-heartedness of the companies, and not because it saves them money in the end.

The free ice-water fountain in front of the Post Office did a tremendous business. It had more customers than the neighboring beer-shops, and this is saying a good deal. It requires a vulcanized rubber imagination to call this a fountain. It is an extremely useful institution, and not at all unsightly, but it is no more a fountain than a stationary wash-tub is. But it has half a dozen shining glass tumblers in front of it for the use of thirsty applicants. The gentlemen who built this watering station were the first to discover that New-Yorkers are fit to drink out of anything better than a shallow iron scoop, with a heavy chain attached. The vendors of cheap lemonade squeezed out enough lemon juice to float a ship. This cheap lemonade business has come very much to the front in New-York within the last year or two, and it is an excellent idea. Before, if a thirsty soul wanted a glass of lemonade, on a hot day, he had to go into some bar-room and pay 15 cents for it. Now, at any one of these lemonade-stands—and scores of them have been established—a customer can have a glass of ice-cold lemonade, made before his eyes, for 5 cents. The tide of beer also set in heavy yesterday, and almost overflowed some of the banks. It is so delightfully quenching and cooling, while you drink it—and so delightfully heating five minutes afterward. Most of the soda-water fountains looked home-sick. With the exception of three or four large places in this City and Brooklyn, where people feel pretty sure of getting a good, pure article, the soda-water business seems to have gone very much to the dogs. It has three formidable rivals in beer, lemonade, and ice-water, and even the little trick of mixing it with ice-cream does not maintain its old popularity.

Lower Broadway is a queer sight on a hot night. The street does not look in the daytime as if anybody lived in it, yet every big building has its inhabitants, who eat, sleep, and live there. The janitor and his family almost always live in the building they take care of, and janitors' families are the most flourishing families, numerically, in the City. Each janitor seems to have from 24 to 36 children, besides an assorted variety of sisters, cousins, aunts, and aged grandparents. These people, who live for the most part in hot rooms, under the roof, have no more back yard to go into than a man-of-war's man, and when they want air they must either go out on the roof or go into the street. There is a sort of sameness about roofs—a monotony that makes the excitement of the sidewalk a pleasing change; so they come down to the front steps, and their children, to the number of about 2,000 to the block, gather on the sidewalks and get between pedestrians' feet. Besides his interesting family, each janitor has his friends, and they call around in aristocratic Broadway, coming from all sorts of by-ways, and make little evening calls. With the families and the friends, lower Broadway of an evening is quite as lively as some of the busy up-town streets.

At midnight last night, just the same as at midnight every night, a bold policeman came out of the station under the City Hall, and made a round of the benches in the City Hall Park, rapping here and rapping there with his club, shouting: "Come, now, you'll have to get out of this; we're going to close up!" The place that this guardian of the peace is about to "close up" is the City Hall Park, and the people who will "have to get out of this" are people good, bad, and indifferent, who have seated themselves on the park benches. The policeman, enforced by several more policemen, proceeded to drive everybody out of the park. A TIMES reporter, who was sitting on one of the benches, and who declined to be driven out of a public park without any better reason than the sweet will of a policeman, opened up a little conversation. The policeman replied at first with a fierceness that indicated that he had just eaten a red-hot range, and was looking for a little boiling water to cool his tongue. He gradually cooled down, however, into quite a respectable old person.

"We have to do it, you see," said the ferocious policeman, "to protect the public. A man comes in here these hot nights to get a breath of air, and, first thing he knows, he falls asleep. When he wakes up, his hat is gone, his watch is gone, if he had one, and he's lucky if his shoes are not gone. Thieves come in here and rob every man they catch asleep. Why, only the other night they got a man's hat, coat, and shoes—took them all off—while he was asleep. It's a sure thing, if a man goes to sleep here, that he's going to be robbed.

"Besides," continued the policeman, "these benches ain't fit to sit on. If you should see one in the daytime you'd never sit down on it. They're covered with vermin."

Without venturing to suggest that turning a hose on the benches would be a healthful and appropriate Summer recreation for the policemen thereabout, the reporter inquired whether the homeless tramps who occupied about nine-tenths of the benches were also driven out to protect them from being robbed. The policeman thought they were, or some such reason; at any rate, that was orders.

The City Hall Park being closed by order, the reporter took a stroll through Cherry-street, where there is little danger of Police interference of any kind. Although it was after the usual bedtime, more than half the population were out on the sidewalks, breathing what they call air down that way—a mixture of potato-parings, decayed tomatoes, Hunter's Point perfumes, and stale beer. An hour past midnight, the sleepers were still on the sidewalks, the clocks struck lazily, and one more hot day was checked off.

PROSTRATIONS BY THE HEAT.

The following cases of prostration by the heat were reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday:

HIGGINS, EMMA, No. 442 West Thirty-fifth-street.
KILKERY, TIMOTHY, No. 336 First-avenue.
POST, ABRAHAM, No. 421 West Seventeenth-street.
SMITH, MARY, No. 168 Eighth-avenue.
WALSH, JOHN, vagrant.
WARNER, BERNARD, No. 548 West Forty-fourth-street.
AN UNKNOWN MAN.
FREDERICK CRANE, an employe of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was prostrated by the heat at the depot in Newark, N. J., yesterday. He was taken to his home and will probably die.
FLANAGAN, PATRICK, Vagrant.
MANNING, THOMAS, No. 709 Water-street.
SMITH, HENRY, Brooklyn.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 10—1 A. M.—For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly, veering to northerly, winds, stationary temperature, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, followed in north portion by local rains, winds mostly south-westerly, stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, south-westerly winds, stationary temperature and barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary temperature and barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, winds mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

For the upper lake region and upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly south-westerly, stationary temperature and barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

For California, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1879.	1880.		1879.	1880.
3 A. M.	70°	71°	3:30 P. M.	88°	93°
6 A. M.	71°	71°	6 P. M.	85°	87°
9 A. M.	75°	75°	9 P. M.	78°	83°
12 M.	81°	85°	12 P. M.	73°	80°

Average temperature yesterday............80¼°
Average temperature for same date last year............77⅞°

TERRIFIC STORM IN CANADA.

LONDON, Ontario, July 9.—A terrific thunder and rain storm passed over the city this evening. The rain fell in torrents, accompanied by very high wind. Much damage has been done to the trees and fences, and it is feared the grain throughout this section of country will be badly damaged.

TORONTO, July 9.—About 8 o'clock to-night a severe squall passed over Lake Ontario, doing great damage to shipping and yachts in this harbor. Four boats, containing ten persons, were upset a short distance from the shore, but fortunately all were saved. A boat containing two women and a man was upset half way between the city and the island. A tug immediately went to their assistance, but, darkness coming on, no trace of them could be found, and it is feared they were drowned. There is great excitement along the water front, and all sorts of rumors are flying about as to the loss of life, but nothing is definitely known yet.

A BAD STENCH IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 9.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, a motion was brought against the City of Buffalo and Rufus L. Howard by Messrs. Pratt & Co., leading hardware merchants, and an injunction served against the defendants restraining Howard from further operating a large wheel in the Main and Hamburg Canal, ditch, under his contract from the city, used for the purpose of creating a current in the stagnant water. By the action of the wheel the refuse matter was brought to the surface, and caused a filthy settlement at the head of the canal, adjacent to the Pratt warehouse. Although it has only been about 12 hours since the wheel stopped running, the stench arising from the filthy condition of the ditch in the lower part of the city is almost intolerable, and loud complaints are coming in to the Board of Health from that thickly-settled section. It is much feared that an epidemic will follow unless something is immediately done to ameliorate the condition of affairs. The order of injunction is returnable on the 17th inst.

TROTTING AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—The last day's races at Chester Park were fairly attended. For the 2:29 class race the following is the summary:

Palmas	1	1	2	1
Young Wilkes	2	3	7	4
Gray Cloud	3	4	6	5
John McDougal	4	8	5	7
Fashion	7	7	3	2
Abdallah Boy	6	6	8	3
Francis Alexandre	5	2	1	8
Don Quixote	8	5	4	6
George	9	9	dis.	

Time—2:25¾; 2:26¼; 2:26¾; 2:30.

The second race was for 2:22 class. The following is the summary:

Will Cody	1	1	3	1
Emma B.	2	3	2	2
Little Gypsy	3	4	1	3
Deckwright	4	2	4	4

Time—2:20¼; 2:22; 2:24¼; 2:25.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A CHILD.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Johnnie Cain, 2 years and 7 months old, the child of John Cain, who disappeared on June 27, is now believed to have been stolen. He has light hair, inclined to curl, blue eyes, and his upper front teeth are gone. The child is well grown, and talks plainly for his age. He has a full face, fair complexion, and girlish appearance. Although $1,000 reward is offered, the Police find no traces of the boy, and think that he has been carried away.

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9.—At 8 o'clock to-night the Hudson River State Hospital authorities found a well-dressed man wandering about their wharf. He wore a gold watch and chain, gold sleeve-buttons, &c. He said his name was Taylor, and that he had escaped from the Bloomingdale Asylum. He is continually talking about foreclosure of mortgages, and says the Mary Powell is waiting to take him back to New-York. He is now in charge of the Police, and is being cared for.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN OMAHA.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Omaha, Neb., says: "The long-established dry goods house of Stephens & Wilcox failed to-day for from $75,000 to $100,000. They claim their assets are equal to their liabilities. They ascribe their failure to the bad accounts of military post traders, with whom they did an extensive business."

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE REGATTA.

LAKE GEORGE, July 9.—The Columbia crew arrived this afternoon, and have taken up their quarters at the Lake House. Both the Columbia and the Cornell crews are in fine condition for the regatta. The University of Pennsylvania crew will arrive on Monday. Intense excitement prevails as to the result of the race.

SAN FRANCISCO'S POPULATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The census returns give the population of San Francisco at [illegible], including [illegible] Chinese.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS

SENATOR HAMPTON'S ROSE-TINTED STATEMENTS.

THE STATE NOT IN THE CONDITION REPRESENTED BY HIM—A LITTLE PROSPERITY MADE A DEMOCRATIC BOAST—THE COLORED PEOPLE SOLID FOR GARFIELD AND ARTHUR.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—It is a well-known fact that some people can talk themselves into any belief, and of this Senator Wade Hampton furnished a powerful example in his recent interview with a representative of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. "Yes," said he, "I really believe that quite a number of the negroes will vote for Hancock and English. A good number of them are voting with the Democrats anyway in my State. In my last race before the people, I received about 45,000 colored votes that had been previously cast with the Republicans. South Carolina is certainly a strong Democratic State, anyway, now." It is not a pleasing task to destroy illusions that make people happy, but in the interest of truth this statement must be pronounced on a par with the Senator's famous (?) dispatch to President Hayes after the Hamburg and Ellenton riots: "No blood has been shed in this State except by partisans of Chamberlain." The Hon. D. T. Corbin, ex-Mayor Cunningham, State Senator Taft, ex-Congressman Mackey, and a host of Republicans, pronounce the Senator's assertions unqualifiedly false. They claim that the colored votes he did receive, through bribery, threats, or cajolery, did not reach one-tenth of the number mentioned, even with no other candidate in the field. They also assert that the Republicans in this State will, with proper protection, cast as many votes in the next November election as they did eight years ago. The colored voters are as unreservedly Republican now as they were then. They ascribe the increase in the Democratic vote two years ago solely to fraud, and claim that Charleston County alone gave Hampton 10,000 fraudulent "tissue" votes in addition to the illegal votes cast by repeaters. One of the above-named gentlemen also stated that Senator (then Governor) Hampton willfully deceived leading Republicans in the Summer of 1878 for no other reason than to prevent the latter from nominating State officers. He promised to appoint two Conservative Democrats and one Republican Election Commissioners for Charleston County, and in violation of this promise on the eve of the election, when it was too late to organize formidable opposition, he appointed three unscrupulous individuals recommended by the Democratic Chairman of the county, who had openly boasted that if the Governor would give him his Commissioners he would carry the county—which has a Republican majority of from 8,000 to 10,000—no matter how many votes the Republicans poll.

Senator Hampton would also have it appear that the growth in prosperity is "even better than has been represented. Manufactories are springing up in every town, and all the industries are on the go. People are letting politics alone and are growing rich." True, a good many Democrats, disgusted with the aristocratic clique Hampton represents, have avowed a determination to hold aloof from politics in the present campaign, but it will scarcely assist them in "growing rich." The improved price of cotton last year made planters a little more independent, but it will require several such seasons to remove the names of three-fourths of them from the books of their factors and brokers. Increase in taxation and decrease in the value of property is not apt to make people prosperous. It is a deplorable fact that property has depreciated 30 per cent. within the past few years, as the record of sales and entries in the books of the Mesne and Conveyance Office will testify. THE TIMES, one year ago, reported the manufactories in operation in this State, all of which, with only two exceptions, were in existence before the Senator left Mississippi to rule South Carolina, and no new enterprises of the kind have been recently started. Peace and security of life exist in imagination only, and judges, and even Democratic newspapers, have been compelled to admit that murder is fearfully on the increase of late years. Senator Hampton also asserted on the occasion referred to that "a great many Northern farmers are coming in all the time, and quietly go to work without any noise or to-do, and are received welcomely and heartily by our people." A few gentlemen possessing means have purchased lands in the upper portion of the State, which they cultivate with colored labor, but they have no special reasons to be overjoyed on account of their reception. Since the close of the war several attempts have been made to have German and Irish immigrants settle in the upper counties, but they, in each instance, failed because of improper treatment, and the unfortunate dupes fled the State as soon as their means enabled them to do so. Europeans cannot exist on the coarse and unsavory food furnished to negroes, and they require something better than a loosely constructed log-hut, without floor or windows, to live in. Immigration is the one thing specially necessary to reclaim the thousands of uncultivated acres and make South Carolina prosperous. The land is fertile and well adapted to raising cotton, corn, small grain, and every commodity raised in the Northern and Western States. In the up-country, apples, peaches, pears, and grapes thrive in abundance, and in the lower counties figs and plums grow almost spontaneously. The water power in the Saluda, Seneca, Congaree, Little, and Broad Rivers is unparalleled. The mineral deposits in the counties contiguous to the Air Line Railroad offer large remuneration. Yet, with all these advantages, immigrants cannot be induced to venture hither, and simply because those who have been here found it too unpleasant to remain. Until the aristocratic land-owners offer inducements and guarantee proper treatment to immigrants, the tide of emigration will continue to flow elsewhere.

THE MURDER OF COL. SHANNON.

DETAILS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DUEL AS TOLD BY THE SURVIVING PRINCIPAL.

CAMDEN, S. C., July 8.—Col. E. B. C. Cash, the murderer of Col. Shannon, was visited yesterday by a reporter, and told the story of his duel of the 5th as coolly as though he were relating the incidents of a picnic. He said that Mrs. Cash, his wife, had advertised the property of her brother, Robert Ellerbee, for sale. Messrs. Shannon and De Pass instituted a suit to set aside the judgment held by Mrs. Cash on four charges, one of which was fraud. The judgment was set aside on account of informality, but the court expressly stated that no fraud was proved. Col. Cash then challenged De Pass, and Ellerbee challenged Shannon, who declined to fight with him. De Pass accepted Cash's challenge, and arrangements were made to fight twice, but De Pass was arrested both times on the way to the field of honor, and his bonds were placed at so heavy a figure that he declined to break them on the ground that it would leave his family without support. "Subsequently to this," says Col. Cash, "a correspondence was entered into between Shannon and myself. The first letter was addressed to me by Col. Shannon on June 11, in which he intimated a desire to fight me. I declined to challenge him on the ground of inequality, he having been denounced as a poltroon and coward by Capt. Ellerbee, but I intimated that a gentleman might, if challenged, fight his bootblack. Col. Shannon replied by sending me a challenge, on June 27, and arrangements were made for a fight at Du Bose's Bridge, in Darlington County, about half way between Camden and Cash's Depot."

Each of the principals was attended by three friends upon the field, A. H. Waring, C. J. McCown, and M. L. Sanders, acting for Cash, and Thomas Ancrum, J. M. Cantey, and A. D. Goodwin, for Shannon. Dr. Lee, of Darlington, was present as surgeon for Cash, and Dr. Burnett, of Camden, as surgeon for Shannon. W. E. Johnson, of Camden, acted as second for Shannon, and W. B. Sanders, of Sumter County, for Cash. The fight took place at 2:30 in the afternoon. Shannon's second had the word, and Cash's second the right of choice of position. The distance was 15 yards, stepped off by the seconds. Johnson, Shannon's second, gave the signal for firing by the discharge of a pistol in the air. "Col. Shannon fired first," said Cash, "about the word 'one,' his ball taking effect in the ground about five paces in front of me, and throwing the sand in my face. At the time I thought I was shot. I fired between the words 'two' and 'three,' there being a distinct pause between my shot and that of Col. Shannon. My ball struck him, and for a moment he stood stock still, then exclaimed, 'Oh, God!' and, turning half around, staggered and fell, and was caught in the arms of his second. I am informed that he died in about five minutes," said the murderer, without the least show of feeling. "My second asked Shannon's second if he was satisfied, and he answered, 'My God! what more could we ask?' That is all there is to the story. I left the field and came home, and I have been here ever since. I am ready to give myself up whenever the Sheriff wants me, but he hasn't called for me yet."

No attempt to arrest the murderer of Col. Shannon has yet been made. Public sentiment is strong against dueling in Darlington County, and it is expected that the Grand Jury will institute proceedings against Cash. There is a general expression of horrible regret at the duel and its fatal result, and it is rumored that another meeting between Col. Shannon's son and Mr. W. B. Cash, Col. Cash's son, is contemplated, and that there was an agreement between the Shannons, father and son, that if the father fell in the fight the son should take up the quarrel.

The funeral of Col. Shannon took place here on Tuesday morning. The remains were attended to the grave by a large concourse. The Colonel was greatly respected, and the Town of Camden was in mourning for his memory.

A FEVER-STRICKEN JERSEY TOWN.

NEARLY EVERY FAMILY IN BOUND BROOK SUFFERING FROM MALARIA—CAUSES OF THE EPIDEMIC.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., July 9.—This town is afflicted with malarial fever to an alarming extent. Attempts have been made to conceal its rapid spread, for fear it would deter the Summer boarders from coming here, and would drive away the business men from New-York, who are accustomed to rusticate here. Concealment is no longer prudent or possible, and the citizens are thoroughly frightened. The cause of the malaria seems to be the large mill-pond, situated on the edge of the town. It is owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, who purchased it when their road was built, in order to provide their tanks with water. The mill was burned last year, and no new one has been erected. Three years ago the dam was raised about 18 inches, which made the water flood some 60 acres of meadow, instead of 10 or 12, as formerly. An examination was made by a TIMES representative of the pond and its surroundings, which clearly revealed a breeding-place of malaria. At night the 60 acres are covered with water. The meadow land is boggy, with long, tangled grass, pond-lilies, and green scum over it. During the day there is a very perceptible and unpleasant smell issuing from the east side, and after sunset the odor increases and comes from both sides. Standing anywhere in the vicinity after 7 P. M., an odor similar to that from a bone factory is perceived. There being no mill, the water rises at night in Green Brook, a small stream near by, and causes much of the flood. This overflow drains down during the daytime, and the hot sun pouring its rays on the bog and muck, produces the scum and foul air. Twenty years ago all that bog land was a fine meadow, over which wagons were driven, and people lived on it. Since the dam has been raised the land has become nearly worthless, and the people were compelled to leave the vicinity.

Several interviews were had with leading citizens respecting the spread of the fever. Mr. A. D. Cook, a large lumber merchant, residing in the neighborhood of the pond, said: "I have resided here 33 years, and was never compelled to take a dose of quinine, or use it in my family, until 1878. Now we all take it in pretty large quantities, and have had touches of the malaria in some form. The smell at night is very strong. I believe the chills and fever in the town can be graduated in proportion to the nearness of the sufferers to the pond. What looks worse for us is that if the pond were dammed higher a lake could not be made of it, as the country is so flat you could not bound it. I surveyed it with a neighbor the other day, and it would have water a mile or more, leaving just such a bog behind." Mr. Baker, living at the north end of the pond, said that he had resided there for many Summers, but should not return this season with his family, for out of a family of 10, he alone had escaped from the chills last year. Mr. Gideon R. Giles confirmed Mr. Cook's statements. He said he had lived in Bound Brook nearly 28 years, and never had the malaria until three years ago, when the dam was raised. He noticed the smell every evening, and believed the prevalence of malaria was owing to the pond. The trouble came regularly with the warm weather. He was taking 18 grains of quinine every day in order to keep well, something he had never done before. The Rev. James D. Eaton, Pastor of one of the churches, said the malaria was playing sad havoc in his congregation and the community at large. "You will be surprised at the figures. I went over the roll of the 60 families in my church the other day, in order to see certainly how widespread the malaria was. I began checking off the families visited with the malady. In a few moments I had checked off 50, and only 10 remained. Then I reached five or six. The other five I was not certain about, but I really think not a family has escaped, at any rate not more than five." Dr. Chauncey Field, the leading physician of the town, said he did not know of a family in Bound Brook which did not have to take quinine. "Everybody has to take it. The mill-pond is not the only cause, I think, although it is probably the main cause. I have made a thorough investigation, and I believe the gravel-pits and several other nuisances help the fever along. The building of the Lehigh Valley Road, and the additional tracks laid by the Central Railroad, brought in thousands of loads of earth upon which the sun had never shone, and which was impure. Where garbage and filth have gathered and been covered for many years, there can be no street improvements without exposing to the air the seeds of disease and death. It was so in Plainfield, Elizabeth, and Newark when they began to sewer." One of the residents said the prevalence of malaria for two years past had stopped the growth of the town almost entirely, and that the population, generally so much larger in Summer, had scarcely increased at all this season. Counting the families who had moved away, he did not know but what the population had decreased. Many of the old citizens think seriously of leaving until frost comes.

EDWIN FORREST'S STRONG PREJUDICES.

From the Portland (Oregon) Bee.

The writer of this has seen Edwin Forrest walking up Pennsylvania-avenue arm-in-arm with President Buchanan, and from the considerate manner of the Nation's chief, who appeared to be doing most of the talking, a stranger would have inevitably taken the tragedian for the President, and the President himself for some eminently respectable member of the learned profession. Mr. Buchanan was a great patron of the theatre, and Mr. Forrest a most savage and uncompromising Democrat, which probably accounted for their intimacy. During the war Mr. Forrest's sympathies were so strongly Southern and so openly expressed that his friends considered little short of marvelous that no notice was taken of his many incautious, not to say foolish, remarks. Certain it is that his feelings sometimes carried him beyond the verge of discretion, notably so in the instance which I am about to relate. In 1863 he was playing at Ford's Theatre, Washington, the same building where President Lincoln was assassinated. The bill for the evening was "Richelieu," and one of the stage boxes was occupied by a group of Cabinet officers and other dignitaries of the Government. The presence of these officers seemed to stir him up frightfully, and when the Cardinal bids Francois "Put up the sword, States may be saved without it," Mr. Forrest read it thus: "Put up the sword, States CAN be saved without it." Giving the auxiliary with that tremendous emphasis of which his voice alone was capable, shaking his finger at the box the while, and glaring upon the occupants with the ferocity of a tiger. The audience could not but see to whom the line was directed, although whether any noticed the slight interpolation of the text is a question. Among the actors who were familiar with the play it was much commented upon.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL GAME.

TORONTO, July 9.—A picked team of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, 18 in number, will leave this city for New-York, to-morrow, by special invitation of the Staten Island Cricket Club, on whose ground they are expected to demonstrate the attractions of the Canadian national game in its highest perfection. The Boston Lacrosse Club, the Brooklyn Club, and other local organizations are expected to participate. The Toronto Club, during their stay on Staten Island, will be the guests of Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New-York, who bears the expenses of the entire trip, in order to encourage the introduction of lacrosse into the United States.

STRATFORD, Ontario, July 9.—The heaviest thunder-storm known for years passed over this section to-night, doing serious damage to crops.

MONTREAL, July 9.—The stock market was very strong again to-day, and closed with a further advance all round.

THE GROWING COTTON CROP

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE REPORTS.

THE CONDITION GENERALLY FAVORABLE—BAD WEATHER IN SOME INSTANCES, BUT A FAIR PROSPECT.

NORFOLK, Va., July 9.—The following is the report of the condition of the cotton crop, made by the Cotton Exchange, and compiled from 82 replies from 28 counties in North Carolina and Virginia:

Sixty-three report the weather dry and hot; 11 very favorable; 7 too dry and unseasonable, and one too rainy. Thirty-four report the weather more favorable than last year; 25 less favorable, and 23 the same as last year. Sixty-one report no land abandoned, and 20 show an average of 8¾ per cent. abandoned on account of drought. Forty-nine report fair to good stands, blooming and forming well; 18 report poor stands, and 15 say the stands are the same as last year. All say late planting is backward owing to drought; early planting is blooming and forming well, blooms beginning as early as the 20th of June. Forty-six report the condition of the crop as very good, 27 as fair, 7 as poor, 1 the same as last year, and 1 makes no report. Forty-eight show a better condition than last year, and 10 to 12 days earlier; 18 the same condition as last year, and 16 not so favorable a condition as last year, owing to dry weather. Ten replies indicate a very forward and promising crop; 38 show fair condition and prospects, but great need of rain, the late planting, amounting to 15 or 20 per cent. of the crop, suffering in consequence; 5 indicate a bad and unpromising condition, and 29 make no replies. Lice are reported in one county.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 9.—The Cotton Exchange crop report, condensed from 136 replies from 90 counties, is as follows:

As to the character of the weather since June 1, 30 report it as wet and unfavorable, 99 as favorable, 26 as less favorable than last season, and 110 as more favorable. Twenty report the abandonment of from 3 to 5 per cent. of the lands, owing to wet weather and overcropping, and 116 report no abandonment, but that the stands and plants were blooming and forming well. Six report stands not good; 13 report stands good; 9 report the plant not blooming and forming well; 127 report the plant blooming and forming well; 19 report the present condition not good, owing to too much rain; 71 report the condition good, and 46 report it very good. As to the present condition compared with the same time last year, 14 report it not as good; 17 the condition the same; 105 the condition better, of which 1 reports it 100 per cent.; 1, 60 per cent.; 9, 50 per cent.; 4, 25 per cent.; 2, 20 per cent., and 5, 10 per cent. better. A complaint of excess of rain comes from the immediate coast counties and some few counties in North-east Texas. Some counties report want of rain, but make no complaint. Some complain of a few worms, but report little or no damage.

CHARLESTON, July 9.—The crop report of the Charleston Exchange, based on 77 replies from 30 counties, is as follows:

The weather for the month of June is universally reported as very dry, no rain, in fact, having fallen, except in some sections on the 29th. A few report too many windy and cool nights; the remainder excessively hot. The weather for the season to June 30 is reported as more favorable by 32, about the same by 16, and less favorably by 29. But a trifling amount has been abandoned, and taking the whole State, not more than in average years. Stands are reported as good to very fine by 69 and poor by 8. Early planting is universally reported as blooming and forming well, but late planting has been so retarded by the drought that it is quite small and not yet blooming in some sections; but all report that, with rain soon, it may yet catch up. The present condition of the crop, as compared with last year, is reported by 47 as better, by 14 about the same, and by 16 as not as good; but all report the crop exceptionally clean, the long dry spell giving planters every opportunity of getting rid of the grass and generally keeping clean even the increased acreage which, at the date of our last report, many thought could not be accomplished with the limited labor at command.

MOBILE, July 9.—The following is the report of the Mobile Cotton Exchange:

Alabama.—Forty-two counties, giving 75 replies, report that the weather during June was generally favorable—more favorable than last year—in all the counties except 7, which are among the most productive. Very little land was abandoned, about an average of 2 per cent. in 6 of the most productive counties, on account of the insufficiency of labor for the acreage planted. The stands are fair to good, and the plant is blooming and flowering. The present condition of the crop is generally good, some few correspondents reporting it not good on account of grass. As compared with last year, the condition is from as good to better, except in 8 of the most productive counties, for the reasons noted above.

Mississippi.—Twenty counties, giving 36 replies, report the weather during June generally favorable; more favorable than last year, except 6 counties, 3 of which are among the most productive. Very little land was abandoned. The stands are good. The plants are generally blooming and forming well. There is some little complaint of grass. As compared with last year, the crop is from as good to better, very few reporting it not so good.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—The following is the Cotton Exchange crop report:

Louisiana.—Our report is compiled from 113 answers, covering 37 parishes, the average date being June 30. The weather for the month has been too rainy. The average season to date, as compared with last year, is about the same. Replies from 14 parishes show that an average of 5¼ per cent. of lands planted have been abandoned on account of wet weather and grassy condition. The stands, on the whole, are good. Two-thirds of our replies report the plant blooming and forming well, while one-third state to the contrary. The condition of the crop, with few exceptions, is good, about the same as last year. Eighteen parishes report the appearance of worms, and the river parishes complain of rust and blight. The plant is reported as growing very rapidly and running to weed.

Mississippi.—One hundred and twenty-two replies from 35 counties, of an average date of June 30, report the weather during June as having been favorable up to the 20th, after which there was too much rain, although a few upland counties report it as very dry and comparing favorably with last year. Twenty-two counties report no lands abandoned; 13 counties report from a slight amount to 5 per cent. abandoned, owing to the recent rains and grass. The stand is reported good, blooming and forming well. The present condition is good, and compares favorably with last year. There is some complaint that the recent rains have caused too rapid growth, rust, and blight.

Arkansas.—We have 201 replies from 33 counties, the average date being June 30. The weather during the month of June, with a few exceptions, was favorable—up to the 20th more favorable than last year. Since then, however, too much rain has fallen for cultivation of the crop. Eleven counties report a small percentage of lands abandoned, owing to excessive rains the last part of the month, to overflow, and to scarcity of labor. Stands are reported good, the plant blooming and forming well. The present condition is good, and in comparison with last year is somewhat better. Twenty-six counties report that the plant is growing too rapidly on account of the late rains, and some few complain of rust and boll-worm, but there is no serious damage.

FANCIFUL STATISTICS IN CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 1.

According to the school census, which is a different enumeration altogether from that of the General Government, the total number of children in this city is 82,206. But in 1879 the number was given at 86,104. We have here an apparent falling off of nearly 4,000 children—(exact number, 3,898)—in one year. When the natural increase is taken into consideration, the falling off will attain to much larger dimensions. Certainly not less than double the number given above have, according to these figures, gone out from among us in the short space of 12 months. But the tramp of 7,000 or 8,000 children moving away could not have failed to attract public attention. It would be a departure of 600 or 700 a month. There should be some record of the movement by rail or steamer. But nothing of the kind can be produced. Were they swept away by some mysterious fate, of which nobody knows anything? Did they vanish into thin air? Reports have not yet reached us from the interior on the same subject. But we do not hazard much when we assert that a similar state of facts will be developed there. An invisible Herod, to all appearances, has been committing ravages of the most frightful character in our fair State. But an explanation may be found in the fact that a national census is being taken this year. There will have to be some sort of agreement between the two enumerations. It will not do to have one estimate higher than the other. As a consequence, a large number of innocents have to be taken out and disposed of without further delay. It has to be borne in mind that the State school money is distributed per head of pupils. The county that has a large number of children gets a large portion of the school fund. Children on paper can be made to pay. If they do not draw rations like the late Louis Napoleon's phantasmal army, they help to pay school-teachers and buy books. We suppose that exaggeration is to be set down to a zeal for education. But we cannot for that reason allow the impression to go abroad that our State or City is shriveling up. This is not the only direction in which we are confronted with fanciful statistics. If they were allowed to pass without challenge their effect would be injurious.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Staunton Valley Virginian, July 8.

The Suffolk *Examiner* published a statement several weeks ago to the effect that gross frauds had been discovered in the Second Auditor's office, and that $30,000 in coupons had been found which had been used twice to pay taxes. A Mr. Rogers pronounced the charge false. The editor of the *Examiner* very clearly proves that it is not false, and produces the statement of Mr. T. H. Cross, one of the members of the House Committee who are making the examination, to substantially verify his statement. He says, in justice to the editor of the *Examiner*, "that frauds have been discovered; that coupons appear to have been twice used, and that coupons cut from peeler bonds, which are not receivable for taxes, have been found. Gross irregularities exist, and while I would like to say more, as I am aware that but for the conversation between you and myself your article of the 19th of June would not have been written, it would be premature in me to make just now an official statement." And closes his communication: "I should state in conclusion that our investigation, beginning as far back as 1878, necessarily covers a period which embraces the transfer of one Funder official from the basement to the Penitentiary, with grave suspicions resting upon another, and where the lightning will next strike I neither know nor care." This is plain and looks bilious.

GRAND LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

WHY HE CANNOT SUPPORT A NOMINEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The following letter from Mr. John G. Whittier was read at a Garfield and Arthur meeting in Amesbury, Mass., on Wednesday evening:

DANVERS, Mass., 5th, Fifth month, 1880.

The Hon. G. W. Cate, Amesbury:

DEAR FRIEND: I regret to find that I cannot, as I intended, be present at the formation of a Republican club for Amesbury and Salisbury on the 7th inst. I must not, however, let the occasion pass without expressing my hearty sympathy with the movement, and my desire to co-operate with you in your labors, in support of a candidate of pure character, wise statesmanship, and life-long fidelity to the principles of the Republican Party, the Union of the States, and the security of the rights of person, property, and franchise. For myself, I would gladly find an excuse for retiring from active participation in the coming election, and would welcome with inexpressible relief any decided manifestation of a more generous and enlightened policy on the part of Democrats toward the people of color. But I look in vain for any good evidence of a change which would justify relaxation of zeal and vigilance on our part. I have no words of personal disparagement for the Democratic nominee, and I do full justice to the sincerity and patriotism of many of his supporters; but, as a rule, the party remains as it was at the close of the war. The time has not come when it will be safe to intrust the financial interests of the country and the welfare of the emancipated class to a party whose President can only be elected by compromises with the Greenback heresy, and the virtual suppression by fraud and violence of the vote of the colored citizens of the Southern States. Massachusetts is not a doubtful State. Her vote will be given to the Republican nominee. But let us see to it that her voice at the coming election has the strong emphasis of the days of Sumner, Wilson, and Andrew. Thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN STATISTICS.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth.

Our first Republican State Convention was in October, 1859; the next six conventions in September, and the remaining three in August—two of them in the last week of the month. Those papers that have criticised the calling of this year's convention for Sept. 1, and declared it contrary to precedent, will see that they are mistaken. Three of our Governors have been elected a second term, while three of them served but a single term each. The first four—Robinson, Carney, Crawford, and Harvey—ran up to or ahead of the rest of the ticket, except in the case of the second elections of Crawford and Harvey, when they both ran slightly behind. Since the first election of Osborn, the Governor has been chosen by a gradually reduced majority, as compared with the rest of the ticket—the majority two years ago reaching not quite 10,000, or only 4 per cent. over half of the total vote polled. But the general Republican majority has been steadily increasing at every election, and it is safe to predict that Garfield's majority in November next will reach 50,000.

A HORSE AND A DOG FRIENDS.

From the Troy Press, July 8.

Mr. Adams, of Van Schaick Island, is the possessor of a bay horse and black Newfoundland dog, who have formed a wonderful attachment for each other. They are inseparable companions, and one is not easy if the other is out of its sight for a moment. Whether in the stable or the pasture, the dog sleeps with his equine friend. If the horse is harnessed the dog is on the alert and follows wherever driven, and when the horse stops the dog is close at his head, and it is a pleasure to witness them exchange caresses. The horse will scratch the dog's back with his teeth, which delights him greatly, and in return the horse's face gets a thorough smoothing from the tongue of the dog. Sometimes in sport the horse will seize the dog by the nape of the neck with his teeth and raise him in the air, but the dog does not whimper, but retaliates by watching his opportunity to give the ear of the horse a pinch with his teeth. They will fight for each other wickedly. If the dog is attacked by other canines he seeks shelter under the horse, and the teeth and feet of that animal are active in his defense.

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT CONUNDRUM.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 9.

There is a revival of the old discussion as to the why and wherefore of the solid timber window shutters on so many Philadelphia dwellings; but greatly as our townspeople are annoyed and vexed and endangered by the Fourth of July heathen fire worship, they will unite in repudiating the theory that their solid shutters are intended as a protection against fire-crackers, rockets, and pistol-bullets, and are to be shut up tight the moment the regulation "Proclamation" against pistol-shooting and cracker-firing is published. Sagacious as the early Quakers were, they did not foresee the necessity of guarding against such folly as that.

THAT MACON METEOR.

The Macon (Ga.) *Daily Herald* reports that the meteor seen in that city has been found in the forks of a tree a few miles from Macon. It was so firmly imbedded in the tree, it says, that it had to be cut out with an axe. The meteor is about the size of a man's head, and of an amalgamation of iron and stone.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

J. Hubley Ashton, of Washington, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman Jay A. Hubbell, of Michigan, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Boston, and S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut; John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate, and George B. Corkhill, of Washington, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Senator William W. Eaton, of Connecticut; Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and John W. Daniels, of Virginia, and Senator J. T. Farley, and the Hon. William M. Gwin, of California, are at the New-York Hotel.

WHEN LEAVING HOME FOR THE SUMMER, the prudent provide themselves with DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, in order to treat promptly and effectually all attacks of Cramp, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c.—complaints more or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the year.—*Advertisement.*

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MARRIED.

DEXTER—WHEELER.—In New-Haven, Conn., July 8, at the residence of her mother, by the Rev. J. Radcliffe Davenport, D. D., THEODOSIA M., daughter of the late Russell C. Wheeler, of New-York, to FRANKLIN B. DEXTER, of Yale College.

DIED.

BIBBY.—On July 9, 1880, at his home, Paterson, N. J., WILLIAM HENRY KEMBLE BIBBY, aged 75 years.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Paterson, Monday, July 12, at 1:30 o'clock afternoon. Friends are invited to attend without other invitation.

CANDEE.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 2, at Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., JUDSON CANDEE, in the 61st year of his age.

CRANE.—At Roselle, N. J., July 9, 1880, R. M. CRANE, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Roselle Baptist Church on Monday, July 12, at 3 P. M.

FOX.—On Thursday, July 8, 1880, RHODA WOODWARD, wife of William Fox, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Asbury M. E. Church, East Washington-Square, on Sunday, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWLAND.—In this City, Thursday morning, July 8, HANNAH, widow of the late Benjamin J. Howland, aged 82.

Services at her late residence, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., Saturday, July 10, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Edmund Wetmore, are invited to attend.

☞ Boston and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

LANE.—At Castleton on the Hudson, Thursday, July 8, JANE LANE, relict of Park H. Lane, in the 76th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Clark G. Richards, at Castleton, on Saturday, July 10, at 9 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Green-Wood; train arriving at Forty-second-Street Depot at 3:45 P. M.

ROBINSON.—On Friday, July 9, EMMELINE C., daughter of William and Isabel Robinson, aged 2 years 2 months and 23 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 P. M., at No. 12 East 128th-st., Harlem.

RUTHERFORD.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, July 9, ISABELLA STEVENS, daughter of Joseph H. and Henrietta J. Rutherford, aged 15 months.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, 10th inst., on arrival of train leaving Barclay and Christopher Streets Ferries at 3:50 P. M.

SMALLEY.—At Bethlehem, N. H., on Wednesday morning, July 7, WILLIAM E. SMALLEY, of Plainfield, N. J., son of the late George C. and Susan E. Smalley, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, 10th inst., at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 11:15 train from foot of Liberty-st. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

SNYDER.—On Tuesday, July 6, at Fair Haven, N. J., after a short but severe illness, JOHN SNYDER, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Gothic M. E. Church, corner of Grand and Ewen sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

TITUS.—At Titusville, N. Y., Thursday evening, July 8, ELIAS TITUS, in the 76th year of his age.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, near Poughkeepsie, on Monday, July 12, at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at depot on arrival of train leaving New-York at 10:30 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—At Granton, N. J., July 6, GEORGE E., youngest son of John and Sarah A. Williams, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Grove Church, on Saturday, July 10, at 3 o'clock.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, July 10, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 12:30 P. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Bothnia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for France must be specially addressed,) and at 3 P. M., for France direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre; on Thursday, at 11 A. M., for France, Germany, &c., by steam-ship Westphalia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Brussels, via Queenstown; on Saturday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Britannic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Bolivia, via Glasgow, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for the Windward Islands leave New-York July 7. The mails for Hayti leave New-York July 7. The mails for Belize and Bay Islands leave New-York July 7. The mails for Jamaica, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York July 8. The mails for Havana leave New-York July 8. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York July 10. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York July 10. The mails for Porto Rico and the West Indies leave New-York July 10. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York July 11. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco July 15. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco July 31.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, New-York, July 3, 1880.

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY, MASPETH, Long Island.—Fronting Grand st., 3¼ miles from ferry; horse cars pass main entrance gate; beautiful grounds; moderate prices; payments by installments if desired. S. E. HERBERT, Agent, No. 27 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows: [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—Rather more inquiry has been noted toward the close, but no indications of general activity. Values have varied little recently.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request, with House Cannel quoted at $11; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $8; Newcastle Gas, $3 75@$4; Scotch and English Steam, $3 75@$4; Provincial Gas, $3 75@$4; American Gas, $4 25@$4 75; Cumberland and Clearfield, $4 75@$5 25, and Anthracite within the range of $4 10 @$4 25 ₩ ton for cargoes.

COFFEE—Somewhat weaker, with sales noted of [illegible]

COTTON—Business in the option line has been very moderate, but indicative of an advance of [illegible] points. [illegible]

Option Sales To-day. [illegible]

Closing Prices on Options. [illegible]

Yesterday's Averages on Options. [illegible]

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Drugs and Dyes have been quoted generally weak in price on a restricted business. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flours has been further advanced, in several instances [illegible]

[illegible]

FRUIT—A very limited business has been reported in most kinds at about former figures. [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—Has been in fair request in a jobbing way, with Carolina, fair to good, quoted at [illegible] prime to choice, [illegible]

TOBACCO—Trade has shown only a moderate degree of animation. Prices have been quoted essentially as before. The week's exports hence have been 1,121 hhds.

WHISKY—A lifeless market here; values wholly nominal. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—Continued activity in the chartering line was the feature of the business, which indicated a generally firm market, as the offerings for tonnage for early use were comparatively limited and the demand quite urgent from the Petroleum and Grain interests, otherwise moderate. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling 11½c.; Low Middling, 11c.; Good Ordinary, 10c. [illegible]

MOBILE, July 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]

SAVANNAH, July 9.—Cotton steady, with a light demand; [illegible]

CHARLESTON, July 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, [illegible]

AUGUSTA, July 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11c.; [illegible]

GALVESTON, July 9.—Cotton nominal; Middling, [illegible]

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Cotton nominal; Middling, [illegible]

WILMINGTON, July 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10 7-16c.; Good Ordinary, [illegible]

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 9, 1880.

There was a fair demand for live stock of all descriptions this morning, and values were strong, save for Lambs, which were off and weak. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 9.—Flour dull and nominal; Wheat strong and higher; [illegible]

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 9—12:30 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, [illegible]

[illegible]

A CORN-DOCTOR'S SENTENCE.

John Brandt, who is known as "the Indian doctor," and has made a precarious livelihood by selling corn salves on the street corners, was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday on a charge of assault and battery. On the 21st ult., while engaged in dilating upon the efficacy of his wares, he excited the mirth of a colored damsel named Fanny Carpenter, living at No. 64 Crosby-street, who laughed uproariously at his efforts. The "corn-doctor" became enraged at the attentions of the girl, and watching his opportunity, wreaked his revenge. He had in his possession a venerable bow and a bundle of arrows, which he used effectually, one of the arrows taking effect in the girl's left cheek. The weapon stuck so firmly that the united efforts of Officer James Hunter and a number of spectators failed to extract it. The girl had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital, where her wound was attended to, and yesterday she appeared in court as complainant against Brandt. The "corn-doctor" pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and Recorder Smyth sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, July 9, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, S. W. Holcomb, Esq., Referee, John T. Boyd sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 75, on East 76th-st., north side, 75 feet west of Avenue A, for $5,750, to G. W. Candee, a party in interest.

Richard V. Harnett, under a similar court decree, Francis Schell, Esq., Referee, disposed of four lots, each 25 by 125, on Jerome-av., west side, 300 feet north of James-st., for $2,000, to John Comer.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 9.

[illegible]

LEASE RECORDED.

Ebel, Hermann, to Katharina Hals; part of No. 12 Lewis-st., 3 years, rent ... $480

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

[illegible]

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

500 HOUSES ABOVE 42D-ST., NEAR PARK, elevated road, and Harlem; [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION upon the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., July 13, at Cornwall, on the Hudson, a beautiful country seat, [illegible]

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.—THE ESTATE OF THE late Edward [illegible] is offered for sale; is situated on high ground and commands extensive views of the Ocean, Shrewsbury, Navesink Rivers, and inland country; large, comfortable house, with requisite outbuildings; 20 acres of land. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER CLIFF, ON HUDSON; 30 acres, New-Hamburg; 50 miles river and country views, Newburg to Catskill Mountains; [illegible] LOUIS MESIER, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, or Box No. 752 Post-Office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FARM ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE CHEAP or exchange; first-class property. Apply to A. C. HODGES, No. 512 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY RAILROAD CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. FORTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS. ISSUE, $5,000,000.

The mortgage which secures these bonds is a first lien on the completed line from Richmond to Clifton Forge, Virginia, a distance of 230 miles, and also upon all the property and franchises of the JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL, a work of great value, constructed at a cost of over ten millions of dollars.

The undersigned, after the fullest investigation, offer and confidently recommend these bonds to investors. Price, 95 cents and interest.

ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 46 Wall-st.

CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 11 Nassau-st.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company's FIRST CONSOLIDATED 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE 1914. ALSO, Chicago and North-western Railway Company's Sinking Fund Sixes of 1879, DUE 1929. FOR SALE BY KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU-ST.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Trust Mortgage 4 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, DUE 1919. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT, No. 74 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.

By direction of the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of the City of New-York, [illegible] public notice is hereby given that the said Commissioners will cause a suitable book of subscription to the capital stock of the company to be incorporated and organized under the provisions of said act, and to be known as the Suburban Rapid Transit Company, to be opened at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1880, at the banking offices of the Central Trust Company of the City of New-York, at No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York City. [illegible]

By order of the Board. WILLIAM G. TULLER, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY 6 PER CENT. QUARTERLY SINKING FUND EQUIPMENT LOAN OF THE IRON MOUNTAIN CAR TRUST, SERIES A, $590,000. As additional security, the ownership of equipment is absolutely vested in holders of these bonds. FOR SALE BY CLARK, POST & MARTIN, 34 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK. TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

John A. Dodge & Co., BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent. margin, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the stock market sent free.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY 40-year Sinking Fund 4 per cent. Mortgage Bonds issued on the Burlington and Missouri River Division. Interest April and October; principal due 1919. For sale by CHASE & HIGGINSON, No. 24 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WE HAVE FOR SALE GOOD 7 PER CENT. Investment Bonds at par. R. A. LANCASTER & CO., No. 66 Broadway.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 52 WALL-ST., ROOMS NOS. 9 AND 10.

NOTICE.—THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY declared this day a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. upon the stock of the company, payable on and after the [illegible] of August next.

Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 21st of July to the 5th of August, both days inclusive.

H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, President. NEW-YORK, July 7, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 4.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the company, No. 21 Broad-st., July 15. Transfer-books will close on the 10th and reopen on the 17th. SILAS C. HAY, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon its Preferred Stock, payable Aug. 2, 1880, at this office. [illegible] JOHN A. HILTON, Secretary.

THE STANDARD CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY this day declared their regular monthly dividend of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable July 22, at the Agency of the Nevada Bank, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. [illegible] M. R. COOK, Vice-President.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) Per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on demand. A. O. RONALDSON, Secretary.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1880. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after July 6, 1880. C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND. [illegible] The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand. P. H. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1880. EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past THREE MONTHS, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of August next. Transfer-books will close on the afternoon of the [illegible] W. J. EMMET, Secretary.

A T A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a cash dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. Transfer-books will be closed until that date. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on Thursday, the 8th inst. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

NINETIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close July 10, 1880, and will reopen July 20, on and after which date the dividend this day declared will be payable. T. C. BANKS, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on and after 10th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Sec'y.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON CAPITAL stock, and THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on Reserved Fund, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. [illegible] J. HARSEN RHOADES, President. CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV., (opposite Cooper Institute.) FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. [illegible] CHAS. L. TIFFANY, President.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 WALL-ST. [illegible] WM. H. MACY, Pres't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS INSTITUTION, BROADWAY, 32D-ST., AND 6TH-AV. [illegible] JOHN W. BRITTON, President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 6th-av., corner 23d-st., New-York. TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—[illegible] H. N. HAZARD, Pres't. GEORGE C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, 1st Vice-Pres.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Rappahannock Gold Mining Company, for the election of Trustees, will take place at the company's office, No. 60 Broadway, on Monday, 19th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Transfer-books will close on the 12th and reopen on the 21st. JOHN A. MACPHERSON, Sec'y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY McREYNOLDS, bankrupt. [illegible] SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN E. DAVIS, bankrupt. [illegible] SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—[illegible] SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—[illegible] SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss: [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1880. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on the 17th inst. the following jurors will be drawn for the Court of General Sessions, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d Monday in August. [illegible] WM. A. BUTLER, County Clerk.

APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTIONS WILL be heard here from 9 to 4 daily, from all persons hitherto liable or recently serving who have become exempt, and all needed information will be given.

MARBLE MANTELS.

T. B. STEWART & CO., Manufacturers of WOOD, SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS, No. 75 West 23d-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible]

RED STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL BELGIAN MAIL STEAMERS. EVERY SATURDAY FOR ANTWERP. [illegible] PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 55 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW. [illegible] NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. [illegible] HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE." FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ALGERIA .... Wednesday, July 14, 9:30 A. M.
SCYTHIA .... Wednesday, July 21, [illegible]
ABYSSINIA .... Wednesday, July 28, 9:30 A. M.
GALLIA .... Wednesday, Aug. 4, [illegible]

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. [illegible] JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R. STATE OF ALABAMA .... Thursday, July 15, 10 A. M. STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA .... Thur., July 29, [illegible] [illegible] For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY. Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st. [illegible] LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN. [illegible] OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG. [illegible] KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & Co., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE. [illegible]

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. [illegible] F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Pier foot of Canal-st., North River. FOR THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. [illegible] From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: [illegible] For freight, passage, and general information apply to company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. At 3 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday. CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON ... Saturday, July 10. CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON ... Wed., July 14. [illegible] C. D. OWENS, Genl. Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA. [illegible] F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE. [illegible] WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. [illegible]

CHARLESTON LINE. [illegible] FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST. [illegible] JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT. [illegible] JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

ALL RAIL LINE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG AND QUEBEC. [illegible]

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE. [illegible]

TO PHILADELPHIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double track, the most improved equipment, and the fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after June 21, 1880. [illegible]

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 5, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot: [illegible] J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY, Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD. [illegible] JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD R. R. [illegible]

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I. [illegible] THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

$2 TO BOSTON VIA NEWPORT LINE. [illegible] STEAMERS NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY. [illegible] BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents. GEORGE L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT. [illegible] GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

ALBANY DAY BOATS. [illegible]

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON. [illegible]

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT. [illegible]

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER. For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st. [illegible]

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON. For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st. [illegible]

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. [illegible]

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE. DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND. [illegible] W. W. EVERETT, President.

$4 TO SARATOGA AND RETURN. [illegible]

MARY POWELL.—FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, [illegible]

HO, FOR THE CATSKILLS. [illegible]

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE. [illegible]

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY. [illegible]

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON. [illegible]

FOR BRIDGEPORT. [illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST. [illegible] THE MAMMOTH PALACE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE [illegible] GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS on board every evening by the splendid bands and orchestras attached to these steamers. FULL NIGHT'S REST. [illegible] GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent. BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by and under chapter 386 of the Laws of the State of New-York, [illegible] Dated IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT IN LONG ISLAND CITY, July 7, 1880.

PETER G. VAN ALST, ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, HENRY S. ANABLE, WILLIAM BRIDGE, JAMES DENNEN, Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE MEDICINES, &c. [illegible] G. W. BRADLEY, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT-IRON I BEAMS. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., June 24, 1880. [illegible] D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

PROPOSALS FOR CASES FOR FARMER'S WEATHER INDICATOR. [illegible] H. W. HOWGATE, 1st Lieut. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

OPEN ALL SUMMER. [illegible] SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S Media (Penn.) Academy [illegible]

MADAME C. MEARS' ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL [illegible] Mme. A. C. MEARS, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. [illegible] OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN., OPENS SEPT. 8. [illegible] Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY. [illegible]

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST. [illegible] Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., President.

SIGLAR'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL [illegible] HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale.)

LENNOX ACADEMY [illegible]

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES [illegible]

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. [illegible]

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. [illegible]

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y. [illegible]

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. [illegible]

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN. [illegible]

LAW SCHOOLS.

ST. LOUIS LAW-SCHOOL. [illegible] HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—HALF INTEREST IN A PROFITABLE manufacturing business [illegible]

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE. [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON PIER, CONEY ISLAND.

ONLY BOATS DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER. Avoiding dust, cinders, changes, and delay. Steamers STOCKTON, SYLVESTER, [illegible] NELLY WHITE, and HANCOX run as follows: [illegible timetable]

Exc. tickets, 50c.; single, 35c., include pier admission. [illegible]

Table d'hôte dinner, with wine, $1. [illegible]

A.—A.—CONEY ISLAND. SEA BEACH PALACE, CABLE'S, AND THE NEW IRON PIER, VIA BAY RIDGE. SHORTEST AND CHEAPEST ROUTE. EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK (SUNDAY INCLUDED). [illegible timetable]

SEA BEACH PALACE is now under the management of C. A. MERRITT, proprietor of Ansonia House, New-York. Restaurant now open at reasonable prices. TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, $1. Ladies visiting the island can have parcels checked free of charge.

SEA BEACH PALACE HOTEL. CONEY ISLAND. [illegible]

MANHATTAN BEACH,

VIA GREENPOINT. [illegible] VIA BAY RIDGE. [illegible]

FIRE-WORKS.—THE ALEXANDRA EXHIBITION COMPANY will give a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS EVERY SATURDAY EVENING [illegible]

STARIN'S GLEN ISLAND,

NEW-ROCHELLE HARBOR, LONG ISLAND SOUND. THE ELEGANT STEAMERS [illegible] HIRAM D. MAXFIELD, [illegible]

WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,

CONEY ISLAND. PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD. [illegible]

BRIGHTON BEACH

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH, AND CONEY ISLAND RAILWAY. [illegible] W. S. DORWIN, General Superintendent.

ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE. BEST ROUTE. Take steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK. Time-table below.

PLYMOUTH ROCK.

FOR LONG BRANCH. TWO TRIPS DAILY, INCLUDING SUNDAYS. [illegible]

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—REGULAR LINE. [illegible]

STEAMER SHADY SIDE. SATURDAY NIGHT EXCURSION FROM NEW-YORK [illegible]

STEAMER SHADY SIDE. SUNDAY EXCURSION. [illegible]

160 MILES FOR $1. [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Sunday morning, at 9:30, Bible Class for beginners in the Christian life; afternoon, at 3, Bible Class for young men generally; evening, at 6:30, young men's prayer and testimony meeting. [illegible]

AT FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st., near 5th-av.—The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday, 11 A. M. [illegible]

ADAMS, JOHN Q.—PREACHES IN THE BEREAN Baptist Church [illegible]

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER of 20th-st.—The Rev. H. W. Bellows will preach Sunday, July 11, at 11 A. M. [illegible]

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—[illegible]

AT THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST Church, [illegible]

AT STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible]

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Prof. A. B. Bruce, of Glasgow, Scotland, will preach on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 11 A. M. There will be evening service.

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—[illegible] 10:30 A. M. No afternoon service.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, DR. Talmage will preach to-morrow morning at 10:30. No evening service.

BISHOP SNOW, WHO IS THE CHAMPION DEfender of divine revelation, [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION AND Zion Church have made the following arrangement for services until first Sunday in September: [illegible] Church of the Incarnation.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st. THE REV. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., RECTOR. Divine Service, 11 A. M. Church open all Summer.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVERY SUNDAY evening, Gospel Temperance Meeting, [illegible]

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, [illegible]

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Lafayette-place, [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., open all Summer. [illegible]

DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH IN CENTRAL M. E. Church, [illegible]

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, [illegible]

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 55th-st. THE REV. WM. T. SABINE, RECTOR. SUNDAY SERVICES AT 11 A. M. AND 7:45 P. M. THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. Seats free in the evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st. [illegible]

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, [illegible]

FIFTH-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible]

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, [illegible]

GOSPEL TENT, 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs. [illegible]

GOSPEL TENT, BROADWAY, CORNER 46TH-st. [illegible]

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, [illegible]

INDEPENDENT CATHOLIC CHURCH, [illegible]

MR. M. L. HALLENBECK, OF CHICAGO, having been invited to conduct the Gospel Temperance Service at Cooper Union during the Summer, [illegible]

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible]

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, [illegible]

M'AULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, [illegible]

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, [illegible]

MR. IRA D. SANKEY WILL CONDUCT the singing at the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening. [illegible]

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, [illegible]

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible]

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 113 FULTON st. [illegible]

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible]

OLD JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church [illegible]

OPENING SERMON BY DR. J. P. NEWMAN, [illegible]

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS.—REPUBLICAN Hall, [illegible]

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, [illegible]

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, [illegible]

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Nos. 57 to 59 West 46th-st. Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, [illegible]

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., between 10th and 11th sts. The Rev. ROBERT B. HULL, Pastor. Morning: THE PATH TO HONOR. Evening: THE ANOINTED ONE. Baptizing after evening sermon. Strangers cordially welcomed.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, [illegible]

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, [illegible]

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING HOUSE, WILL let second floor, [illegible]

NO. 71 MADISON-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board; [illegible]

A SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH-ROOM, with private table, or without board; [illegible]

NO. 50 WEST 39TH-ST.—LARGE AIRY rooms, with or without board; terms very low; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 31 WEST 27TH-ST.—ELEGANT PARLORS; also good rooms on each floor; all modern conveniences; terms reasonable.

NO. 46 PARK-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; reference.

ELEGANT SUITE ROOMS—JUST VACATED; would let parlor floor; large and small rooms. [illegible]

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor; also, other rooms, without board; [illegible]

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen [illegible]

ROOMS WANTED.

A BACHELOR WOULD LIKE TO MAKE permanent arrangements with a refined private family for a large south room on the same floor with bath, in a scrupulously clean house, where there are no other lodgers, [illegible] H. K., Box No. 116 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Three hours from City, via Erie and Wallkill Valley Railroad; [illegible] Walden, Orange County, N. Y.

A FEW FAMILIES MAY FIND THE COMforts of a home in the country at a farm-house, near Croton Lake; [illegible]

"THE CHESTNUTS," RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON, [illegible]

QUIET PLACE AMONG THE MOUNTAINS [illegible]

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—COCKBURN HOUSE. [illegible]

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—BOARD IN PLEASANT village [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

GRAND UNION HOTEL,

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

HENRY CLAIR, Lessee.

SPRING LAKE BEACH AND SEA GIRT, NEW-JERSEY. MONMOUTH HOUSE, CARLTON HOUSE, BEACH HOUSE, OPEN JUNE 12. Address for Illustrated Circulars, [illegible] Spring Lake, N. J.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK. [illegible]

SEA GROVE HOUSE, CAPE MAY POINT. [illegible]

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y. [illegible] PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

POLAND SPRING HOUSE.—RICKER & YOUNG, Props., [illegible]

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY, [illegible] Mrs. E. C. KING & SON, Proprietors.

WATER-GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water-Gap, Penn.—[illegible] L. W. BRODHEAD & BRO., Proprietors.

MOHEGAN LAKE HOUSE. [illegible]

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, [illegible] A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

LONG BRANCH! WEST END HOTEL. COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT, Will open for the Season of 1880, THURSDAY, JUNE 17. PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. PAVILION HOTEL OPEN JUNE 15, 1880. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, NOW OPEN. LAIRD & VAN CLEAF, Proprietors.

THE WEST POINT HOTEL,

THE ONLY HOTEL ON THE MILITARY POST. OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS. [illegible]

FOR PURE AIR, PERFECT DRAINAGE, [illegible]

A FEW FAMILIES CAN REDUCE EXpenses [illegible]

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y. [illegible] OLIVER CROMWELL.

OCEAN HOUSE, OCEAN GROVE, N. J. [illegible]

MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER ISLAND. [illegible]

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE [illegible]

SARATOGA.—NO. [illegible] SOUTH BROADWAY, [illegible] Mrs. CANFIELD.

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, NOW OPEN. W. J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. George [illegible] Van Hoesen, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, [illegible] CHARLES S. BROWN, Assignee. [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

A [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

TO COMPOSERS.

The MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB offers the following prizes for musical compositions to be written for a male chorus: [illegible]

For further particulars apply to [illegible] Secretary, [illegible] or CHAS. H. SCOTT, Treasurer, [illegible]

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE. J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager. HAVERLY'S GENUINE COLORED MINSTRELS. [illegible] Mammoth Brass Band and Orchestra.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE. Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. J. H. HAVERLY .... Proprietor and Manager. Positively last week of W. C. MITCHELL'S PLEASURE PARTY, IN OUR GOBLINS, Or, FUN ON THE RHINE. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. MONDAY, JULY 12, THE BELLS OF NORMANDY BY THE BOSTON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. [illegible] "The Handsomest Theatre in the World." [illegible] HAZEL KIRKE. [illegible]

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM, 35TH-ST. & B'WAY. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL. Broadway and 41st-st. RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA. FIFTY PERFORMERS. [illegible]

TAMMANY HALL. THE GREAT CLOCK. [illegible] Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.—LONG BRANCH, N. J. First Summer Meeting, 1880. Thursday, July 8; Saturday, July 10. [illegible] Races will promptly commence at 3 o'clock. Fare for round trip, including admission to field, $1 50.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS, $30 UP; PIANOS, $150 UP; SECOND-hand instruments at great bargains; [illegible] Horace Waters & Co. 826 B'way.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person [illegible]

COOK.—BY AMERICAN WOMAN AS COMPETENT cook; [illegible]

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—[illegible]

COOK.—FIRST CLASS, BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; [illegible]

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. WORK BY the day or week; [illegible]

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman [illegible]

NURSE.—BY PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOROUGHLY experienced [illegible]

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl [illegible]

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day [illegible]

WASHING.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS [illegible]

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, (GERMAN,) THOROUGHLY acquainted with the European grain trade, wants employment; [illegible]

MALES.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; [illegible]

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL, ENERGETIC farmer; [illegible]

USEFUL MAN.—TO WORK AND TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's place; [illegible]

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful in a drug store. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF 30 YEARS' business experience, a situation as book-keeper; [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of authority vested in us by certain agreements and powers of attorney made by and between certain bondholders of the New-York, West Shore and Chicago Railroad Company, [illegible] JOSEPH POOL, WILLIS PHELPS, PHILO C. CALHOUN, HENRY J. CULLEN, Committee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF DELANO C. Calvin, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] CHARLES SCHEFER, Executor. [illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE.—UNUSUALLY HANDSOME AND well-bred horses, [illegible] CO., Importers, No. 17 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE.—A BREWSTER (OF BROOME-ST.) [illegible]

ALL EYES ON THE FASTER

THE END PREDICTED TO BE NEAR AT HAND.

"REGULARS" AND "IRREGULARS" WATCHING THE DOCTOR AND ALSO ONE ANOTHER—UNFAVORABLE SYMPTOMS NOTED—THE BEST TIME ON RECORD ALREADY BEATEN.

The fasting doctor from Minnesota, who came 1,500 miles to prove to the physicians of this City that a man can live for 40 days and 40 nights without partaking of solid or liquid food, entered on the twelfth day of his self-imposed task at noon yesterday, expressing himself as confident of success. After having the papers read to him, and learning from them that no weight was attached to the charge of fraud made by Dr. Bradley on Wednesday night, a great load seemed to be lifted from his mind, and he became more cheerful than he has been for several days past. A close study of Dr. Tanner, as he appears in Clarendon Hall, is all that is necessary to convince the observer that he is suffering intensely from the unnatural strain to which he has subjected himself in the interests of science, and the strong will-power of the man which enables him to endure it without flinching is a phenomenon of human nature. He is a marvel to the doctors, and their medical theories as to body tissue and the food necessary to sustain it are trembling in the balance, and may be said to depend on the success or failure of Dr. Tanner's experiment. The unwise interference of Dr. Bradley, and his charges of fraud, have really resulted in good to the fasting man, if he is honest in his abstinence. The regular physicians of the City have now taken the experiment in hand in earnest, and a committee has been formed, one of whom, at least, is continually present at the starving man's side. This committee keeps a regular record of its own, independent of that kept by the eclectic and other "irregular" physicians, who also continue their watches, and with both these opposing elements jealously watching the patient and each other, the chances of Dr. Tanner surreptitiously smuggling food into his craving stomach are certainly reduced to a minimum. If he succeeds in evading the argus eyes which surround him, he will accomplish almost as difficult a feat as a successful fast of 40 days would be.

The Doctor has passed through a woeful change in appearance since the beginning of the week, and he now presents symptoms of starving which even Dr. Hammond could not gainsay. His face, which was full and pleasant-featured at the beginning of his fast, is now emaciated and haggard. His eyes are sunk deep in their sockets, and added to their sleepy depression is a bright glitter, which is terrible to look at. The man is not delirious, and no symptoms of insanity have yet been noticed by the physicians, but a timid person would hardly care to be shut up alone with that glittering eye for company. His walks are less frequent day by day, and when on his feet, though he does not stagger, his step shows a lack of firmness which all his skill and pains cannot conceal. His tremendous will-power enables him to make exhibition spurts at times, and he runs up the stairs leading to the balcony at a pace which astonishes his visitors, but these spurts are forced, and he lies down on his narrow cot completely exhausted after them. Unless all signs fail, he will very soon, if he lives, be unable to walk at all, and this will aid him in his task, as every unnecessary motion which he makes is an unnecessary waste of force, which increases the consumption of tissue, and thus shortens the time which he can hold out. The Doctor, however, cannot be brought to take this view of the case. He has a theory that exercise does him good, and that he possesses some power which he does not himself understand which retards the consumption of his body. He makes no claim that there is anything supernatural about this power. He says that it is a natural force which preserves vitality, and that all men are endowed with it to a greater or less extent. Dr. Tanner's mouth is parched and dry, and he is obliged to use water to rinse it now oftener than at the beginning of his fast, but the peculiar "starvation odor," which precedes dissolution from want of food, has not yet been detected in his breath. This is wonderful, considering that he has now passed nearly 12 days of abstinence, so far as is known; and the doctors are at a loss to account for the phenomenon. The "regulars," however, and many of the "irregulars," predict that the fatal odor will very soon manifest itself, and they say that when it does, the end is not far. He must be treated for starvation then, or die a martyr to his peculiar theories.

The gentleman having the Doctor in charge, and those who have given their closest attention to this remarkable experiment, are now firmly convinced that Dr. Tanner is honestly carrying out his programme, and that no food has passed his lips since he began the fast. He has converted the "regular" physicians who are studying the experiment, as well as the doubters among the "irregulars." Dr. Maurice N. Miller, of the University of New-York Medical College, whose reputation as a close observer and scientific practitioner stands high among the regular school of physicians, of which he is a member, said to THE TIMES'S reporter last Tuesday night, after his first watch: "No regular physician, after seeing Dr. Tanner, could be made to believe that he has been without food three days." Last evening he said to the same reporter, in answer to the question what he thought of Tanner's honesty, "I am compelled by actual demonstration, which is to my mind conclusive, to do Dr. Tanner the justice of saying that I believe he is honestly fulfilling the terms of his remarkable experiment. I am thoroughly converted, so far as his honesty is in question. I don't believe he has taken any food since he began his fast. I can only speak of my own knowledge for the last three days, and I know that during that time he has had nothing but four ounces of water, which he drank early yesterday morning, after the unfortunate scene with Dr. Bradley. I am convinced of the honesty of his experiment by many powerful reasons. He is emaciated now, and shows every symptom of a starving man, with the exception of the starvation odor. In addition to this, there is enough physiological evidence to prove to the mind of any unprejudiced man that the Doctor has eaten nothing. I have made experiments since I began to watch which have proved to me beyond doubt that the man is subsisting without food, and these experiments will prove of great value to the medical profession."

"How much longer, Doctor, do you think this man can live and take nothing to sustain him?"

"Well, that's a difficult question to answer at this stage of the experiment. He has already lived a long time, and, so far as I can see, he is perfectly rational, though very nervous and irritable at times. He is failing, though, very rapidly, and if it were not for the water he is taking, I would not give him 8 days. He drinks nothing, it is true, but he is constantly using water. He rinses his mouth frequently, bathes, applies wet towels to his head, and holds wet sponges in his hands. From all these sources water, which is a greater sustainer of life than ordinary people imagine, is introduced into his system by absorption, and this is aiding him in the struggle through which he is passing. But even with this in his favor, I don't believe that the man can live five days longer without food of some kind. He complained of nausea to-night when I had the thermometer in his mouth to measure his temperature. That is a very bad symptom, and to my mind shows that the end is approaching very steadily. He told me that he had experienced this feeling off and on since the beginning of his fast. I don't know how that may be, but he certainly has never complained of it before."

Dr. G. N. Weeks, another "regular" physician, corroborated Dr. Miller in his views as to the honesty of Dr. Tanner. "I thoroughly believe," he said, "that the man has not tasted a morsel of food since he began his fast. His waste of tissue and decrease of weight since the beginning is very good evidence that he is fasting precisely as he proposed to do. The waste corresponds to about what a man with a moderate appetite would consume—from a pound and a half to two pounds a day. When I first scrutinized Dr. Tanner's face, with Dr. Spitka, I thought it had the appearance of that of a man who had been taking opium, and opium might sustain the man's life, but I feel as confident now as a man can feel that this expression was caused by the loss of blood in the brain, which is one of the results of long-continued fasting. A morphine paste might be concealed under a man's nail, but the watch over Dr. Tanner has been strict, and I don't believe there has been any fraud. If there has been, it has not been detected, and Dr. Tanner is entitled to be believed innocent unless he has actually been detected in violating the terms of his proposition. He has already accomplished the greatest fast of which we have any authentic record, and I am surprised that more of our regular physicians do not come to watch this wonderful experiment and relieve the few of us who are here of a part of our burden. No other person has ever lived without food 11 days without being detected in fraud."

"Suppose the man suddenly collapses," said the reporter, "will there be any chance of saving his life?"

"We don't intend to let him commit suicide under our eyes," was the answer. "As soon as he shows serious symptoms of a collapse, we shall warn him of his danger. If he refuses to take the necessary stimulants then, I, for one, shall be in favor of forcing them down him, just as I would force the knife from a man whom I found trying to cut his throat. It might be dangerous to attempt this on a man so weakened from long abstinence, but it will be the only possible way to save his life, if he proves obstinately bent on self-destruction. Of course, if we can't get the proper remedies down his throat he must die, but in that event I hardly think that his watchers can be held responsible. Two gentlemen whom we had on our committee retired from fear of a fatal termination to the experiment, but I think there is little danger of any such ending."

The record of yesterday differs but little from that of preceding days. Dr. Tanner slept about four and a half hours during the day and the preceding night, most of the time quietly, and like a man thoroughly exhausted. He awoke at 12:30 in the morning, rinsed his mouth, and fell asleep again instantly, resting until 3:10, when he again awoke and rinsed his mouth. His pulse then registered 80 beats to the minute, and was strong and full. His voice was as full and clear as it is in perfect health. He dropped asleep again, and awoke at 5:30, complaining that his feet were cold. An extra rubber blanket was thrown over them. He then slept at intervals until 5:45, when he arose and dressed himself, his clothes being carefully examined for concealed food before they were given to him. His temperature, taken under the tongue, was then 98 1-5°, and his pulse stood at 80. When the sun came up, the air became close and sultry, and the Doctor suffered much from the heat. The noise of conversation by the visitors also annoyed him, and he was nervous and inclined to be irritable. Most of the day was passed on his cot, where he slept for a short time at intervals, and tossed restlessly about in his waking moments. At noon, the close of the eleventh day of the fast, his pulse had risen to 88 beats a minute, and his temperature had fallen to 98 3-5°. In the afternoon he held his feet in cold water 10 minutes, and seemed to gain much refreshment from the operation. He bathed his head frequently in ice-water, and held sponges or wet towels in his hand almost constantly. In the latter part of the afternoon he grew very irritable, complaining of the noise made by the spectators in talking, and sought relief in the upper gallery at the rear of the hall. At 6 o'clock his temperature had risen again to 99 1-5°, and his pulse to 93 beats a minute. Soon after this he fell asleep, and was resting quietly at 9 o'clock.

In order to secure for their patient as much freedom from annoyance as possible, the physicians having him in charge have settled on certain hours when visitors may see him. These hours are from 10 to 11 in the morning, 3 to 4 in the afternoon, and 8 to 9 in the evening. No person except his watchers will be allowed to approach him hereafter except at these times.

Frost Johnson, the artist, who was accused by Dr. Bradley of passing something surreptitiously to Dr. Tanner, writes a note to the Editor of THE TIMES stating that he became a watcher at the request of Dr. Gunn; that his presence at the bedside of Dr. Tanner was without significance, and that the optical delusion of Dr. Bradley was without foundation. "Of course," Mr. Johnson writes, "the charge is too silly to need refutation, but as there are some strangers who may believe that Dr. Tanner is an impostor, I say this much in justice to his heroic physical self-denial, whatever may be the value it may ultimately prove to science."

THE MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR THE LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.

The programme for this, the closing day of the meeting at Monmouth Park, is one that will commend itself to the sport-loving community. There are seven races to be decided, the first to be a free handicap sweepstakes of $30 each, if not declared out, with $700 added, the second to receive $200 out of the stakes. There are six acceptances, namely: Virgilian, 104 pounds; Surge, 98 pounds; Speculation, 95 pounds; Bayard, 99 pounds; Ferida, 109 pounds, and Invermore, 95 pounds. The distance is a mile and a half. The second race will be a free handicap sweepstakes for 3-year olds, of $25 each, with $600 added; the second to receive $150 out of the stakes, one mile and an eighth, and in this the acceptances are Patrician, with 93 pounds; Turenne, 108 pounds; Kitty J., 108 pounds; Observanda, 98 pounds; Emily F., 95 pounds; the Leamington gelding, out of Tasmania, 98 pounds; King Ernest colt, 98 pounds; Democrat, 98 pounds; Edelweiss, 98 pounds, and Carita, 108 pounds. It will puzzle the speculators to pick the winner out of this field. The third race is to be a dash of five furlongs, for 2-year olds, with penalties to winners, the entries for which are: Geranium, 104 pounds; a filly, by Baywood, 104 pounds; Blazes, 107 pounds; Topsy, 104 pounds, and Strathspey, 107 pounds. This will be followed by the Grand Sweepstakes of $1,000 each, with $1,000 added by the association, in which Grenada, Luke Blackburn, and Duke of Montrose will measure strides. The distance is a mile and a quarter, and Duke of Montrose is allowed 5 pounds in the weights, the other two each carrying 110 pounds. The betting is in favor of Luke Blackburn. Following this will be another important race, being the Monmouth Cup, of $50 each, play or pay, with $1,000 added, the second to receive $300 out of the stakes; two miles and a quarter. The starters will be Report, with 115 pounds; Monitor, 120 pounds, and Uncas, 121 pounds, the two latter carrying penalties. This ought to be a close contest, to judge by the recent performances of Report; but Monitor is such a big colt that he will be better able to handle the weights than his competitors. The sixth event will be a selling race of one mile for a purse of $500, with the usual allowances, and the six entries are Charley Gorham, with 108 pounds; Annie Augusta, 98 pounds; Andax, 101 pounds; Gossip, 89 pounds; Virginius, 112 pounds, and Bliss, 89 pounds; and this will be a close contest, with the chances in favor of Gorham. A handicap steeple-chase over the full course for a purse of $600 will close the sport. The probable starters are Lizzie D., 130 pounds; Derby, 146 pounds; Katie P., 143 pounds; Judith, 140 pounds; Bertha, 140 pounds, and Pomeroy, 138 pounds. A finer programme than this has seldom been offered, and it is hoped that nothing will occur to mar the pleasures of the day.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 9.—The following pools were sold at the West End Hotel to-night on to-morrow's races:

First Race.—Free handicap; mile and a half: Ferida, 109 pounds, $35; Virginius, 106 pounds, $30; Bayard, 99 pounds, $25; Invermore, 95 pounds, $17; Surge, 98 pounds, $20; Speculation, 95 pounds, $10.

Second Race.—Handicap sweepstakes for 3-year olds; mile and one-eighth: Democrat, 98 pounds; Carita, 108 pounds, and Edelweiss, 98 pounds, (Belmont,) $50; Emily F., 99 pounds, $15; Kitty J., 108 pounds, $15; Leamington gelding, 98 pounds, $10; Turenne, 108 pounds, $13; Observando, 93 pounds, $7; Patrician, 93 pounds, $5; King Lear colt, 98 pounds, $4.

Third Race.—A five-eighths of a mile dash: Geranium, 104 pounds, $47; Blazes, 107 pounds, and Topsy, 104 pounds, (George Lorillard,) $35; Strathspey, 107 pounds, $36; Bay Wood filly, 104 pounds, $13.

Fourth—Extra Race.—One and a quarter miles: Luke Blackburn, 110 pounds, $100; Grenada, 110 pounds, $40; Duke of Montrose, 105 pounds, $41.

Fifth Race.—For the Monmouth Cup, two and a quarter miles: Monitor, 120 pounds, $140; Uncas, 121 pounds, $50; Report, 115 pounds, $100.

Sixth—A Selling Race.—One mile: Charles Gorham, 108 pounds, $75; Annie Augusta, 98 pounds, $33; Andax, 101 pounds, $31; Gossip, 89 pounds, $30; Virginius, 112 pounds, $30; and Bliss, 89 pounds, $17.

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS A SECRETARY.

THE DEATH OF A COUSIN OF PRESIDENT MONROE IN PATERSON.

William Henry Kemble Bibby, one of the best known and most highly respected of Paterson's (N. J.) older citizens, died in that city yesterday afternoon, after a few days' illness, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His father, Thomas Bibby, was an Irishman, who became a Captain in the British Army, and in that capacity came to America in the service of his King during the Revolution. At the close of the war Capt. Bibby settled in this City, where he carried on the auction business for many years, and married his second wife, Rebecca Gouverneur, a member of one of the oldest families in New-York. By her he had 13 children, one of them the subject of this sketch. The old Captain always remained loyal to Great Britain, and drew a pension from England up to the time of his death, which did not occur until his eightieth year. At dinner he invariably drank the health of the reigning sovereign. The son, William Henry Kemble Bibby, who was named after one of the Kembles, relatives of his mother, was, on the maternal side, a cousin of President Monroe, by whom he was appointed a Cadet at West Point. He remained there for two or three years, when he resigned, to enter the employ of Cary & Co., then the leading auctioneers in this City. In 1825 he went to Paterson, where he made the acquaintance of John Traverse, father of William Traverse, the well-known broker. Mr. Traverse was at time the President of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, then engaged in the cotton manufacture. Mr. Bibby was appointed Secretary of the company, and that position he retained for 55 years and until his death, although the company changed owners repeatedly in that time. Mr. Bibby was at the mill as usual as late as Saturday last. In all his dealings with business men his honor and his integrity were never questioned. Shortly after settling in Paterson he became a Vestryman in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in that city, and subsequently a Warden, retaining the latter position to the last, so that for more than 50 years he was a member of the official board of the church. He married in Paterson one of the Boudinot family, who came of old Huguenot stock, and they had several children. The old couple were wonderfully attached to each other, and their numerous descendants had been making preparations to celebrate their golden wedding, which would have occurred in a few days. The funeral of the deceased will take place Monday afternoon, from St. Paul's Church.

NEW SWEEPSTAKES AT SARATOGA.

The five new sweepstakes opened by the Saratoga Association close to-day, July 10. They are the Amateur Sweepstakes for all ages, of $25 each, play or pay, with $600 added, horses to be ridden by amateurs, three-quarters of a mile. The August Welter Sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $600 added, of which $100 goes to the second horse, and the third to save his stake; one mile; amateur riders are allowed 7 pounds. The Equity Sweepstakes, for 2-year olds, of $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added, of which $100 goes to the second, and the third to save his stake; three-quarters of a mile; there are penalties and allowances. The Relief Sweepstakes, for 3-year olds, of $50 each, half forfeit, with $700 added, of which $200 goes to the second horse, and the third to save his stake; one mile and five furlongs; colts are to carry 110 pounds, geldings 107 pounds, and fillies 105 pounds, and there are penalties and allowances. The last of the series is the Baden-Baden Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each and $20 if declared out, with $1,500 added, of which $300 goes to the second horse, and the third to save his stake; three miles. The weights are to be announced Aug. 31. This should be a great race, and there will doubtless be a large number of entries.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury which examined, yesterday afternoon, the circumstances attending the death of Cornelius Mayer, the glass manufacturer, who was murdered on the morning of June 27th ult. in North Eighth-street, Williamsburg, found that the crime had been committed by Thomas Whalen, Garritt Buck, and Henry Foster. Whalen has fled from the city. Owing to the statement made by a Mr. Shuldbach, who was with Mr. Mayer, and which statement led the Police to arrest Frank Marley as the murderer, Whalen had sufficient time to escape. His brother, who furnished him with money and clothing, is held as an accessory after the fact. Marley is under arrest for highway robbery committed the night of the murder. The other prisoners were discharged from custody. The prisoners Buck and Foster gave their ages as 20 years and 17 years respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE IRVING HALL DEMOCRATS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE "MONSTER" RATIFICATION MEETING.

About 30 of the leaders of the Irving Hall Democracy met in the head-quarters in Irving-place, last evening, to complete arrangements for the "monster" ratification meeting to be held on the 28th inst. Mr. John McKeon presided, and clustered near him were ex-Senators John Fox and Hugh Moore, Maurice J. Power, Thomas Costigan, James Fitzgerald, John Mullaly, (a recent convert, owing to the fact that he was removed from office by John Kelly,) Bartholomew G. Buckley, Alderman Jeremiah Murphy, and Mark Lanigan. Chairman McKeon was ready with the form of letter which is to be presented to each of the Democratic organizations in this City outside of Irving Hall. Mr. McKeon had prepared a letter at a previous meeting, but fault was found with its construction by several of the leaders, and he was requested to try again. He conceived the following, which was unanimously accepted as the proper thing:

IRVING HALL, CITY OF NEW-YORK.

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Democratic organization of the City and County of New-York a resolution, of which a copy is inclosed, was unanimously adopted. In accordance with this resolution, we beg leave to inform you that arrangements have been made for a general meeting of Democracy of this City to ratify the nomination of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock for President and William H. English for Vice-President. The meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, in this City, on the 28th day of July inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

The decisions of the State and National Democratic Conventions having determined the regularity of the organization which we represent, the duty and responsibility of conducting the Presidential campaign in this City devolve upon the members of this body. The meeting which will be held on the 28th inst. under its auspices is intended to include all who sustain the regularly-nominated Electoral ticket, at the head of which appears the name of Abram S. Hewitt. This ticket is pledged to the support of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, and undoubtedly will receive the votes of all who desire a Democratic triumph. At the present time there should be union and harmony among those who profess to uphold Democratic principles, and, in that spirit we invite the members of your organization to attend the meeting, which has been called in accordance with Democratic usages.

JOHN McKEON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

ADOLPH S. WEDLER, Secretary.
To ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, Esq., Chairman Committee of Tammany Hall General Committee.

A committee, composed of the following-named leaders, was appointed to present a copy of this letter to Mr. Van Wyck, of Tammany Hall, and to the leaders of other Democratic organizations, wherever they may be found, in this City: Tim Shea, George W. McLean, W. P. Mitchell, A. L. Sanger, and George H. Purser. The Secretary read a communication which, it was alleged, had been received from a colored Democratic association in the Eighth Ward, asking the privilege of uniting in the "monster" demonstration. Ex-Senator Michael Norton was requested to confer with the members of the alleged association. The committee, on making arrangements for the "monster" meeting—Mr. John McKeon, ex-Senator John Fox, and Maurice J. Power—reported a long list of sub-committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Officers of Meetings and Invitations is Mr. McKeon, and his chief aids are Mayor Cooper, John Fox, M. J. Power, John R. Fellows, Tim Shea, and Vincent C. King. The latter-named gentleman is the President of the Fire Department, and a pronounced Tammany Hall Democrat. It is not thought probable by his friends in the wigwam that he will accept a position on that committee. There is a Committee on Resolutions, with George H. Purser at the head. No Tammany man is named in this committee. The Committee on Finance has Henry H. Porter for its Chairman, and no Tammany man is comprised in it. Thomas Costigan is Chairman of the Committee on Advertising and Printing, and this committee is also bereft of Tammany Democrats. Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis is Chairman of the Committee on Police, and the committee is composed entirely of Anti-Tammany Democrats. The Committee on Stands, Music, and Fire-works has ex-Senator Hugh H. Moore for its Chairman, and is utterly free of Tammany Hall men. After the meeting had adjourned, Mark Lanigan, of the Fourth Ward, discovered that he had been, in the language of the politicians of the day, "badly left." The Hon. Mr. Lanigan had a strong desire to be put on the Committee on Stands, Music, and Fire-works, and openly declared that Maurice J. Power was the power that refused him that privilege. The Hon. Mr. Lanigan said, further, in a voice that betokened revenge of the severest kind, that he would "make the issue," whatever that may mean, with Mr. Power at the meeting of the Executive Committee on Monday next. The Hon. Mr. Lanigan conveyed the impression that he had been shamefully used by the other leaders, and he intends, no doubt, to create havoc among them. He inquired for the residence of Chairman John McKeon, and was referred to a brand-new directory in a neighboring beer saloon. After making a note of the address, he skipped into a passing street car, saying that he was about to interview Mr. McKeon upon the subject.

The Anti-Tammanyites showed no eager desire for co-operation with Tammany Hall in the matter of the proposed "monster" ratification meeting, and the Tammany people reciprocated the feeling. The cause of peace and harmony, it may be safely said, is not jogging along as fast as it might.

There was a rumor that there had been a personal encounter between ex-Senator John Fox and Alderman Jeremiah Murphy, within the past few days, but both these gentlemen indignantly denied that such was the fact. It is as plain as the noonday sun, however, that a most bitter feeling exists between many of the would-be leaders of Irving Hall, and it is unlikely that peace and harmony will reign in the organization during the campaign. The Tammany Hall people are merely recognized as spectators, and they rather enjoy the sport.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN THE XXth AND XIIth DISTRICTS.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District, under the lead of the Garfield and Arthur Campaign Club of the district, held a campaign meeting last night in Brevoort Hall, John E. Flagler, President, in the chair. The proceedings were opened by Mr. William Kellock reading an editorial from the New-York *Sun*, of Nov. 10, 1878, in which it was shown by the results of the State elections then just past, that in the Presidential election of 1880 the Republican Party would have a majority of 51 votes in the Electoral College. In that estimate Oregon was given to the Democrats, and California was omitted as doubtful. Assistant District Attorney Rollins was then introduced, and spoke for over an hour on the issues of the canvass as embodied in the platforms, and the records of the candidates of the two parties. He said James A. Garfield was a man who was peculiarly fitted by the experience of his whole life for the administration of the office of President of the United States, and that it was rather peculiar to find the Democracy, and with them the late Southern rebel Democrats as well, putting in nomination a Union soldier, when for 18 years past they had been so earnest in denouncing military candidates. The only record Hancock had ever made in civil administration was perhaps the only blot—but it was a foul blot—on his public career. That was his famous "General Order No. 40," issued in Louisiana. The speaker read from Gen. Garfield's speeches delivered in Congress at that time, in which Garfield said that Hancock's order was a bid for the Presidential nomination, and that prophecy was verified at the Democratic National Convention of that same year, 1868, and more fully than ever was it verified now. Fancy ex-rebel Democrats parading now with the Second Army Corps badge—the trefoil—as a campaign badge! There was no honesty in it, and it simply meant that Hancock was the mask, not the exponent, of the Democratic Party and its purposes.

Philip Frankenheimer next addressed the meeting, and was followed by Mr. John R. Van Wormer, who argued that the Democracy was itself amazed after the late Convention to find that its representatives had not made the customary blunder of nominating a man against whom the popular sense actually revolted. They had made such a wonderful stride as to nominate a man of good negative qualities—a good looker and a good liver—and seemed surprised that the candidate was not a very bad man. But the people of the United States had not forgotten the past record of the Democratic Party, and were not to be caught this time by any band of marauders who chose to masquerade with a Union soldier at their head. Mr. Van Wormer reviewed the records and platforms of the two parties at some length, and created such intense enthusiasm by his method of illustrating his ideas by witty and quaint stories that he was recalled for another speech.

The Lincoln Club of the Twelfth Assembly District had an enthusiastic ratification meeting at its head-quarters, No. 26 Avenue C, last evening. Shortly before 8 o'clock a band of music played a lively air, and a handsome transparency, bearing the portraits of Garfield and Arthur, was hoisted to its place and illuminated. A brilliant display of fire-works followed, after which George C. Coffin called the meeting to order, and C. L. Hallierstadt was elected Chairman. Letters from ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and others were read, and resolutions indorsing the Chicago nominations were adopted. The Hon. J. W. Engelhardt, J. Field, Charles Howes, L. Frank, and other prominent speakers, addressed the meeting. The club will hold weekly meetings during the campaign.

TUNNELING THE HUDSON.

A meeting of the New-York division of the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company was held a few days ago, and an organization was effected by the election of S. L. M. Barlow as President, L. C. Fowler as Secretary, and Charles G. Lincoln as Treasurer. A committee was appointed to draft a plan of consolidation and articles of association between the New-York and New-Jersey Companies, so that the enterprise could be conducted in accordance with the laws of this State and under one head. Another meeting of the Directors was held yesterday, at No. 27 Wall-street, at which the above-mentioned committee presented a long report, in which a plan of consolidation under the act of the Legislature known as the "Hayes bill" was formulated. The report was adopted, and it was resolved that a meeting of stockholders should be called for Aug. 12, when the plan agreed upon will be submitted for ratification. Col. D. C. Haskin, President of the New-Jersey Company, says it is proposed that the terminus of the tunnel on the New-York side shall be near the junction of Broadway and Bleecker-street, where a "Union Passenger Depot" will be established. It is expected that the tunnel will be used by the Erie, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey Central, Lackawanna, and, in fact, all railroads having a terminus in Jersey City. Application has been made to the Dock Department for the necessary authorization to sink a shaft at the foot of Morton-street, and as soon as that is granted, the work on the tunnel from the New-York side will be commenced. Col. Haskin thought that the work would be completed in about two or three years.

FUNERAL OF COL. W. T. PELTON.

THE SERVICES HELD IN MR. TILDEN'S RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY PARK.

The funeral of the late Col. William T. Pelton took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his uncle, ex-Gov. Tilden, at Gramercy Park. Mr. Pelton, who had of late lived apart from his uncle, died at the Everett House, but his body was removed to Mr. Tilden's home before the funeral. The house was crowded with relatives and friends of the deceased and of the ex-Governor, including Mayor Cooper, Andrew H. Green, John Fox, Corporation Counsel Whitney, the Hon. John Bigelow, ex-Commissioner Charles F. MacLean, William S. Andrews, Thomas Dunlap, Clarkson N. Potter, Henry F. Dimock, ex-State Treasurer Mackin, and others. Mr. Tilden sat in the bay-window in the front parlor surrounded by a number of ladies, including Mrs. Pelton, the mother of the deceased; Miss Pelton, her daughter; Miss Moller, and Mrs. Abell, and appeared deeply affected by the funeral service, which was performed by the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, of the Madison-Square Presbyterian Church. The reverend gentleman, who wore a long flowing scarf of white silk, looped up with black favors, read a chapter from Revelation, and delivered a short address eulogistic of the generous and manly qualities of the deceased, and said that, although not a professing Christian he was undoubtedly one at heart. In a feeling prayer he commended the bereft mother and daughter to the care of Him who was a Father to the fatherless, and who did all things well. There was no singing at the close of the service. The audience passed in review before the rosewood casket, from which the pall of rich velvet was thrown back, and took a last look at the pale white features of the deceased. On the coffin was a magnificent wreath of yellow Jaqueminot roses bearing the card of Mrs. William C. Whitney, and in the centre of the room was a tall broken column of white flowers, the donor of which was unknown. At the conclusion of the ceremony Mr. Tilden arose, and, leaning upon the arm of his brother, Mr. Henry A. Tilden, walked the length of the room several times. His step was firm and elastic, and, although his right hand at times twitched in the peculiar fashion incident to paralysis, his general health appeared excellent—better, in fact, than at any time during the past four years. His friends say that the loss of Mr. Pelton, coming so soon after the death of the latter's wife, who was a great favorite in the family, has been a great blow to him.

The pall-bearers were Smith M. Weed, Gen. John W. Corse, Alfred J. Dickerson, Alonzo B. Dickerson, Francis S. Abell, and Edward L. Paris. The remains will be taken to New-Lebanon to-day for interment.

EMMET THE ACTOR.

HE DENOUNCES HIS RECENT COMMITMENT AS AN OUTRAGE.

J. K. Emmet, the actor, who was recently committed to the Kings County Inebriates' Home, has written a letter to the public denouncing the manner of his commitment as an outrage. He says that he is a strict teetotaler from every beverage stronger than coffee or tea during 51 weeks of the year, and acknowledges that he is in the habit of going on a spree during the remaining week. After a day or two of such dissipation his custom has been to place himself in some public institution with a view to recovery, and his wife has in most instances made the application. She did so this time and he was sent to the Kings County institution. After a week he was discharged on his own application. Then for the first time he was made aware that he had been committed on an ordinary commitment for vagrancy for three months. He fears that this fact may give persons not intimately acquainted with him the notion that he is a habitual drunkard, or that he does not maintain his family in a proper manner, the contrary of both of which he maintains to be the case. In support of his assertions he produces a letter from the Rev. J. Willetts, Superintendent of the Home, in which that gentleman says that "there was no necessity whatever for committing Mr. Emmet as a vagrant, nor was there any authority in law for doing so. The institution," he declares, "is a hospital for the treatment of the disease of inebriety merely, and not a prison-house for the punishment of vagrants *or any other class of criminals.*" He further states that "Mr. Emmet's wife engaged the best room in the establishment," and this he thinks "is of itself a complete answer to the vagrancy commitment," and, "the attention of the Judge having been called to the blunder, he promptly corrected it by attaching his signature to the form sent him." Mr. Willetts concludes as follows:

"In reference to Mr. Emmet's condition, it affords me great pleasure to state that he is not a dipsomaniac, or habitual drunkard, if you please. He is a comparatively young man who has not reached the prime of life, and is favored with a remarkably strong and robust constitution. His every habit and motion is emphatically vigorous, and he is withal a very excitable person. These qualities are jointly and severally essential to make up the character of Fritz—deprive him of any of them, and you will destroy this popular actor. It is a very rare occurrence for a patient to enter the Home in the condition of robust health and remarkable vigor which Mr. Emmet possesses, hence, as a rule, it takes several weeks and frequently months to build up the shattered constitution, which is the first step toward the restoration of will-power. Mr. Emmet did not require any building up, and when once thoroughly sobered, his power to will is in vigorous action."

A CORNER AND A FIGHT.

THE LIVELIEST SUMMER DAY ON RECORD ON THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Yesterday was the liveliest day ever known on the Produce Exchange at this season of the year. The wheat market was very excited all day. A corner existed in No. 2 red for early July deliveries. The stock of that grade that would pass muster under the New-York inspection rules was very light, and was in the hands of a few longs, who took advantage of settling day to put the screws to the shorts. Prices were bounced up 5 to 7 cents a bushel, and sales in forced settlements were made at $1 27 for the first half of July and as high as $1 29 for special deliveries for July 12. Spring wheat advanced 2 cents a bushel in sympathy, and white wheat 1 to 1½ cents. Toward the close there was a reaction in all grades of from 1 to 1½ cents a bushel. The market was entirely speculative, shippers being shut out by the high ruling prices. Corn was offered freely and declined ½ to ¾ of a cent. There were no failures.

About 11:30 A. M., Mr. Charles F. Palmeter, of the firm of Roberson & Co., flour merchants at No. 197 West-street, was writing out a check on the upper floor of the Exchange, when Mr. Julius Seligsberg, of Seligsberg & Blumenfeld, also flour merchants, at No. 31 Water-street, whether intentionally or otherwise, looked over his shoulder. Mr. Palmeter angrily informed him that he considered the act a gross piece of impertinence. Mr. Seligsberg retorted with equal warmth, and some violent language was indulged in on both sides, ending in an invitation from Mr. Palmeter to Mr. Seligsberg to step out upon Moore-street, which was promptly accepted. There the conflict of words was renewed, and Mr. Palmeter, at length losing command of himself, sprang forward and slapped Mr. Seligsberg on the face. Further active hostilities were prevented by the interference of the bystanders at this point.

SUIT BETWEEN STEAM-SHIP OWNERS.

The steam-ship Colon sailed from this port Aug. 17, 1876, bound for Aspinwall, with 140 passengers and a cargo valued at $250,000. Three days out from New-York she broke her shaft, killing two men and breaking four of the columns supporting her engines. Five hours after the accident occurred, and while she lay disabled, the Atlas Company's steamer Etna fell in with her, and assistance was asked for and received. It was agreed between the two Captains that the owners of the Colon should pay to the Atlas Company for towage and salvage such a sum as the two companies should agree upon. The Etna thereupon towed the Colon into New-York, and the Colon's passengers and cargo were transferred to the steamer Crescent City. The agents of the Atlas Line demanded $150,000, and Mr. Clyde, for the Colon, refused to agree to it, and the next day a suit in Admiralty was begun against the Colon, and she was libeled. On the trial, in the United States District Court, a verdict for $10,000 was rendered against the libelers, and they appealed from the judgment. The appeal was heard before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, and yesterday he rendered a decision dismissing the appeal.

FEEDING THE IMMIGRANTS.

The manner of furnishing meals to immigrants while on their way to their Western destinations having caused much inconvenience and suffering to this class of travelers, the Erie Railway Company has determined to take the matter under its own management, so far as the immigrants traveling by its route are concerned. The right of furnishing meals has heretofore been let to restaurant-keepers. General Passenger Agent Abbott recently devised a new arrangement for Erie immigrants, which was first tried at Buffalo a few days since. It resulted in such great satisfaction and convenience to the travelers that it will be introduced wherever refreshment stops are made. The immigrants are now allowed the entire freedom of the inclosures at the Buffalo depot, and all outsiders are prohibited from interfering with them in any way. The company furnishes them wheat bread, rye bread, Swedish bread, pies, cheese, bologna sausage, milk, coffee, cigars, and tobacco, all of the best quality, at merely the cost of the articles. The immigrants are given comfortable places and abundant time to take their meals in.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

The Nevada, from Liverpool, brought 209 immigrants yesterday.

There will be music on the Mall in Central Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday defeated the proposition to close the Exchange on Saturdays during the Summer, by a vote of 115 to 86.

Elizabeth Birdsell, aged 60, was killed yesterday by falling down stairs, at No. 216 East Eighty-first-street.

Patrolman J. J. O'Brien, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, died on Thursday night at No. 30 Greenwich-street.

Margaret Bell, aged 58, of No. 324 East Twenty-eighth-street, attempted suicide by taking rat poison on Thursday, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

John Albert, a tramp, who, on the night of the 5th inst., was shot in Grand-street by an unknown person, died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Isaac Haris, aged 10, of No. 96 Delancey-street, was rescued from drowning yesterday, at the foot of Delancey-street, by James Connors, a deck-hand of the tug-boat Leader.

An assignment, for the benefit of creditors, by Martin Wehrlin and William Meister, of the firm of Wehrlin & Co., to David Schmutz, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Mr. Ira D. Sankey will conduct the singing at the Cooper Institute on Sunday evening, and Mr. M. L. Hallenbeck the service. Messrs. James M. Sutherland and Ben Hogan will speak.

George S. Sheppard, of No. 426 Jefferson-avenue, Jersey City, was taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-House yesterday suffering from an overdose of hydrate of chloral. Friends took him home.

The public is warned against giving any money to a woman calling herself sometimes Miss Lathrop, sometimes Mrs. Russell, and perhaps other names. She is now soliciting funds for the Howard Mission, of No. 40 New Bowery. The woman is an impostor.

Dr. Bridgman, of the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, will preach as usual every Sunday morning through the Summer, and will also be present at the chapel service, held every Wednesday evening.

The morning sermon at the Old John-Street Methodist Church to-morrow will be preached by the Rev. William Arthur, fraternal delegate from the Wesleyan Methodists of England to the General Conference and Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

August Weber, the driver of a butcher's cart, who ran his vehicle over Margaret Seller, an aged woman, on Thursday evening, at Eighth-avenue and Twentieth-street, was held in $1,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

The schedule in the matter of the assignment of Peter W. Burke and William A. Conway, of the firm of Burke & Conway, to John M. Conway, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The liabilities are $16,755 98, the nominal assets $7,602 88, and the real assets $6,960 50.

In the case of James Elkins, who, on the 29th ult., in hurrying to catch a train on the elevated railroad at Christopher and Greenwich streets, fell to the street and was killed, a Coroner's jury yesterday censured H. A. Cowing, conductor of the train, for not attending to his duty.

Forty-four candidates for the position of Inspector were examined under the civil service rules at the Custom-house yesterday. There are no regular vacancies, but a large number of temporary appointments are to be made at once, ostensibly to aid in handling the present enormous rush of imports.

"E. R. S." is informed that the instrument in use at the United States Signal Service Station in this City for measuring the rain-fall consists simply of a large funnel attached to a long copper cylinder. The rain falls into the funnel and collects in the cylinder, the area of the latter being one-tenth of the area of the former. After a rain-storm the depth of the water collected in the cylinder is measured, and the amount of rain-fall is determined by dividing the depth by 10.

A man named Ferdinand Baer was arrested, yesterday, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Osborn charging him with perjury. It is alleged that he swore falsely in an affidavit made before W. Hildreth Field, a notary public, which affidavit, or the subject of it, was to be used as the basis of an application for an injunction in a suit by a manufacturing company against Joseph Schwarzchild. Commissioner Osborn held him to await examination on bail in the sum of $5,000.

Secretary Sherman returned from Fire Island yesterday, and reported that he had caught an immense number of blue-fish. He spent a portion of the day at the Custom-house, and then announced his intention of issuing an order within a few days increasing the compensation of Night Inspectors at this port and San Francisco from $2 50 to $3 per day, under authority of an act recently passed by Congress. The increase is to date from July 1. The Secretary spent last night at Brighton Beach with a few friends.

The ship Ravenscraig, which arrived from Hull, yesterday, passed the abandoned wreck of the bark La Boramus on June 6, in latitude 47° 3', and longitude 31° 49'. The spars of the abandoned vessel were gone, with the exception of a portion of the mainmast. Sails and broken spars could be seen in the water alongside of her. Thirty or forty feet of the after part of the wreck appeared to have been burned. The wrecked bark sailed from Darien for Dundalk, Ireland, on April 2, under the command of Capt. Adair. She belonged at Dundalk.

The managers of the Kentucky State Lottery are Zachariah E. Simmons and Samuel Dickinson. A suit has been begun against them in the Supreme Court by John L. Buckley, who says that from April, 1878, to February, 1880, he lost $3,000 in the lottery. He seeks to recover, under the statute, three times the sum of money he lost and double the costs of his action. A motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Mr. H. M. Whitehead, on behalf of the defendants, to compel the plaintiff to make his complaint more definite. The motion was opposed by Mr. A. R. Dyett. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

Thomas Hogan, a man who was charged, with Peckham Connors, De Rosa and others, with selling quantities of counterfeit money two years ago, was placed on trial again yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. On his trial two years ago he was acquitted, though his companions were convicted on substantially the same testimony. This time he is charged with selling counterfeit trade dollars, or what is known, in the parlance of his class, as "dealing in coney." He was tried about a month ago, and the jury disagreed. Yesterday, not having agreed on a verdict, after several hours' retirement, they were locked up and directed to render a sealed verdict this morning.

A suit for $10,000 damages, for slander, has been begun in the Supreme Court by William S. Molo against Louis Alman, and the defendant was taken into custody on an order of arrest granted by Judge Donohue, as he was about to sail for Europe on the steam-ship St. Laurent, Wednesday afternoon. In the affidavit upon which the order of arrest was obtained Molo averred that on May 15 Alman said in the presence of a large number of persons that "Molo was to the Italian Opera with Mrs. Lewis, beastly drunk, and they were put out by Col. Mapleson. Molo lives up at Mrs. Lewis's house two or three times a week, and is supported by her." The plaintiff charges that this language was defamatory, and caused him to be discharged from his employment as a salesman for the firm of Aitken & Sons, of Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

Margaret Schmitt, aged 55 years, a lunatic, confined in the asylum at Flatbush, committed suicide some time during Thursday morning by strangling herself with a torn sheet in her cell. She was visited several times during the night by the nurses, and as she had always shown a quiet, inoffensive disposition, suffering chiefly from melancholia, it was not believed that she would make any attempt on her life.

The hands, consisting of about 500 persons, including men, boys, and girls, employed in the cordage and bagging factories of William Wall's Sons, L. Waterbury & Co., and Tucker & Carter, struck yesterday because a demand made by them for an increase of wages was refused. The men demand an increase of 25 cents a day, and the boys and girls an increase of about 15 cents a day. The strikers have thus far not created any trouble.

A Flatbush farmer named John Kairns, driving along Bushwick-avenue early yesterday morning, heard the cries of a child proceeding from a vacant lot. Going to the place the farmer found an infant, about 9 months old, completely covered with mosquitoes. Mr. Kairns took the little one to the Ninth Sub-precinct, where it was cared for and subsequently sent to the City Nurse. The Police are trying to ascertain the parentage of the child, and how it came to be left in the vacant lot.

James Kelly, aged 14, of No. 417 West Sixteenth-street, New-York, and Patrick Rohen and James Spencer, who reside in the same City, the former at No. 459 West Sixteenth street and the latter at No. 189 Broome-street, were arrested by Detectives Folk and Short on Lee-avenue, while attempting to enter a private dwelling, and were yesterday committed for examination. Portions of the proceeds of several robberies, recently committed in the Eastern District were found on the boys.

The gas consolidation scheme having been defeated, the Fulton Municipal Gas Company, which manufactures gas similar to that supplied by the Municipal Company in New-York, has commenced business. A war with the old companies is predicted, and as a result consumers will have cheaper gas, at least for a time. One result of the establishment of the new company is a reduction by all the companies, made some time ago, from $2 75 per 1,000 feet to $2.

Edward Miller, aged 7 years, a son of Telegraph Operator Miller, who is employed in the Police Central Office, was run over by a butcher's cart opposite his parents' residence, No. 396 Myrtle-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and severely injured.

The Mayor, Controller, and Auditor, acting under a law passed by the last Legislature, met yesterday in the Controller's office and appointed three Police Justices. The Mayor appointed Andrew Walsh, the Controller Charles Naehr, and the Auditor Garret Bergen. The name of the fourth Justice, who is to be appointed by a majority of the appointing power, was not agreed upon, and after some discussion an adjournment was taken until July 30. The new appointees do not take office until May, 1881.

Mr. Beecher took an affectionate leave of his congregation at the Friday night prayer-meeting in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church last evening, and until the heated term closes these meetings will be conducted by Pastoral Helper Halliday. Sultry as the weather was, the congregation was a large one, and the discourse, whose theme was the injunction, "Pray for one another," was listened to with an attention even more steadfast than usual. Mr. Beecher exhorted his people to pray for each other during his absence, believing that God blesses the tenderness of heart out of which prayers come, and will always abundantly answer them.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

According to the official returns of the census enumerators, the population of the Town of Ossining, in which the village of Sing Sing is located, is 8,585.

The will of Joseph S. Burr, of New-Castle, which has heretofore been reported as missing, and which has been advertised for, has been found, and was yesterday admitted to probate by Surrogate Coffin, at White Plains. Mrs. Burr receives her dower, her husband's horses, carriages, silver plate, books, paintings, and the farming utensils. The remainder of the estate, valued at about $40,000, is divided between the three children, Anna, Adelia, and Franklin. A son, Joseph S. Burr, who had incurred his father's displeasure prior to 1871, when the will was drawn, is not mentioned in the instrument.

NEW-JERSEY.

The census enumerators of Essex County have signed a petition to Congress asking for an increase of pay.

The French residents of Paterson intend to have a ball and banquet July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille.

Charles S. Simonson, aged 13, was drowned in the Passaic River, at East Newark, yesterday afternoon, while bathing. The body was recovered and taken to his home, No. 478 Broad-street.

Information was received by Bishop Corrigan in Newark yesterday that the Rev. Hugh McManus, Pastor of the Catholic Church in Mount Holly, had died in Fermanagh, Ireland, whither he went for his health six weeks ago. A requiem mass will be celebrated at Mount Holly on Thursday next.

Senator G. A. Hobart has resigned the Presidency of the reconstructed Midland Railroad Company of New-Jersey, owing to the pressure of other business. The Directors are loath to accept the resignation, but Mr. Hobart has made it peremptory. He remains in the Board of Direction and on the Executive Committee. Vice-President Parsons is spoken of for the succession.

Charles E. Atwood, proprietor of the Mansion House in Newark, was arrested Thursday evening on a charge of fraud. The complainant is Morris Cohn, who says that Atwood offered him some promissory notes, indorsed by his wife, in payment of a debt, and on Cohn's refusal to take them Atwood mortgaged his property and left the State. When Atwood incurred the debt he represented himself to be wealthy. He was bailed for trial.

John Manning, a well-known desperado of Newark, who knocked down John Marke Sunday night and robbed him of a gold watch and chain and a sum of money, was arrested in New-York yesterday. Manning is the man who, after being discharged from the County Jail a short time ago, went home and stabbed his father because he refused to give him money. He was committed on both charges.

Thursday evening a man went into a fancy store on Washington-street, Hoboken, and asked for a piece of paper, which was given him. He then wrote: "I, William McIntyre, of No. 1,504 Germantown-avenue, give to my wife my property and $9, and appoint my brother Thomas to deliver the property to my wife. William McIntyre." The store-keeper, believing the man to be insane, caused his arrest, and he was confined in a cell at Police Head-quarters. During the night the prisoner made three attempts at suicide by hanging himself to the bars of the cell door with strips of his clothing. He was cut down each time by the Sergeant on duty, who finally removed all the man's clothing. Yesterday McIntyre was sent to the County Jail to await examination by the County Physician as to his sanity.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

BELLIGERENT TRUSTEES—A GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEACHER FINED.

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Stephen A. Walker in the chair. A communication was read from Ellery Dennison, C. S. Wright, and Henry Dayton, Trustees of the Common Schools of the Ninth Ward, stating that they had received a communication from the Committee on Buildings, informing them that it had been determined to send men into the school buildings to make certain repairs. The Trustees deny the right of the Committee on Buildings to enter any of the school-houses at any time to make repairs or alterations, and they say they will resist any such interference. The communication was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

Commissioner Beardslee offered a resolution declaring that in the death of the Hon. William E. Curtis, Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, and formerly for several years President of the Board of Education, "the cause of public instruction has lost a steadfast friend, who gave to the common school system his constant and earnest support, and who won the respect and confidence of all; whose devotion to the interests of our schools and colleges will be gratefully remembered, and the influence of whose example will be felt long after he has passed away." The resolution was adopted.

The report of Commissioner Dowd, of the Committee on Colored Schools, recommending the abolition of the grammar department of colored school No. 1 on and after Sept. 1, 1880, which was presented at the last meeting, was referred to the committee for further consideration.

A motion was made to reconsider the action of the board on June 16, appropriating the sum of $22,808 80 for certain repairs on school buildings, and depriving the Trustees of the various wards of the right to conduct these repairs. President Walker was in favor of the motion. He foresaw, he said, much trouble, possible litigation, and complication of accounts unless the board's action was reconsidered. Commissioner Watson said he was not going to abandon a principle because he feared litigation and complications. He believed the authority of the Commissioners superior to that of the Trustees of the various wards, and he proposed to stick to his position, because he thought it was right. He reminded the board that none of these repairs had yet been made, and if they were authorized to be made at once they would barely be completed when the vacation of the schools ended. After a protracted discussion, in which most of the Commissioners took part, the board refused to reconsider their action by a vote of 9 yeas to 11 nays.

The report of the Committee on Teachers, imposing a penalty of five days' pay as a fine on G. N. Mead, of grammar school No. 41, for inflicting corporal punishment upon a pupil in violation of a by-law, was adopted.

THE CONCERT AT THE BATTERY.

All the highways and byways leading to the Battery were crowded with people last evening. The green sward in the park was covered with merry children, and the settees, which had been placed in a semi-circle around the ornamental music-stand, were all filled. Crook's Amateur Band was in its place early, and their melodious strains were greeted with hearty applause. All the airs performed were selected with a view to pleasing the audience, and included the latest comic songs and familiar old ditties. The saloons in the neighborhood and the Casino in the park drove a lively trade. Most of the refreshment stands were illuminated with strings of Chinese lanterns, and an immense Japanese lantern shone like a glow-worm at the top of the flag-staff at the lower end of the green. The crowd was an orderly one in every respect. As the concert drew to a close the crowd was largely augmented by the incoming steamers, which discharged their human cargoes in the vicinity.

RELIEVING HARLEM'S SICK POOR.

A number of philanthropic ladies in Harlem have opened a dispensary at Second-avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, for the benefit of the poor women and children of that part of the City. A competent physician will be present every day, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. In order to carry out the project through the Summer months, the lady managers solicit contributions of money, empty bottles, old linen, and any other articles useful in a dispensary. Contributions of money may be sent to the Rev. James A. Ramsay, of the Presbyterian Church in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Other donations will be received at the dispensary. The officers of the institution are as follows: President—Mrs. Mary U. Sturges; Vice-President—Mrs. P. P. Vanderhoff; Secretary—Mrs. A. E. Baldwin; Treasurer—Miss H. A. Sill.

THE BRITISH-AMERICAN RIFLE-MATCH.

Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, President of the National Rifle Association, received a letter from Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the British rifle team, yesterday, in which he begs the National Rifle Association to give its support to the forthcoming rifle-match between a "scrub" American team and a British team, to be selected by Sir Henry Halford. The latter is enthusiastic in his project, and says he has relied upon the match to enable him to get up a British team to come to America to shoot for the "Palma" next year. He says: "Our association have granted me targets to shoot the match;" but he does not say that the National Rifle Association of Great Britain is officially supporting him. In view of this fact, it is not likely that the National Rifle Association of America will officially indorse a match with a British team when its own association withholds its support. The Board of Directors will meet Tuesday next to discuss the matter.

THE DELIGHT OF LADIES

is to use "SAPANULE." Leaves the skin clear, cool, and soft. Just the thing for use in hot weather.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—J. W. Brown, W. H. Blochmer, Mr. Brown, F. Betz, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Douglas and infant, Charles Darrell, Mrs. R. R. Everett, Miss Everett, Mark Finlay, Charles H. Foster, Miss Gerard, Mrs. F. R. Godwin, G. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. John Haine, Miss Edith Haine, Master H. J. Haine, Miss F. G. Haine, Master E. G. Haine and infant, Guyer T. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Lowerre, Miss Lowerre, H. V. Rowan, Mr. Welch, Mrs. R. L. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. Manlove, G. F. Neals, Daniel O'Sullivan, R. R. Pearson, A. R. Pride, Harry Sachs, W. C. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stuart, Mr. Selby, F. R. Sherwin and Secretary, R. R. Thomas, A. Traver, Mr. Thorpe, S. Themell, Arthur Vignolis, John Waddell, Mrs. Watmough, Misses Minnie, Anna, and Berthe and Master Pendleton Watmough, Miss Whitehouse, Mrs. Isles, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Egll.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—Max Hartel, Eberhard Faber, Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Rosewald, J. Hasgawa, Miss Pauline Weller, Miss Rosalie Herzog, Levy Michel, Robert Meyer, Mrs. Mayer, John Kraus, Mrs. Emma Krause and child, G. W. Augustin, O. Von Bernuth, H. W. Steinhauser, Louis Meyerhoefer, Hagemann Von Seidern, Mrs. Anna Albers, Lewis Kochheiser, J. Matell, Mrs. Caroline Engelbracht, Frederick Engelbracht, Adolf Mains, Ernest Kellner, Martin Mahgels, John George Herr, L. Conzen, Franz Eberhardt, Carl Terstegen, George Kinback, William Dohl, Otto Schulz, Jacob Schoenfeld, Frederick Bluem, Miss Ella Schwarke, Miss G. Drummond, Miss Mary Count, L. Neumann, C. Seebass, M. Proedl, A. De Pinkus, C. Paussart, G. Baum, E. Loewenstein, G. Andrews.

In steam-ship Hecla, from London.—A. Cleary, G. W. Bell, A. C. Wilson, Mrs. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bennington and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Panchet, A. Henri Wigdahl, G. M. Meyers, A. O. True, Mrs. Howell, A. Schellinger, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins and family, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Klein, Master Klein, J. Adams, W. H. Graham, Otto Brauer, F. Taylor, H. Baker, A. Rasson, W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bohnke, Miss E. Bohnke, F. and C. Bohnke, James J. Williams, Mrs. Muir, Robert Durie, T. W. Thomas, Charles Roberts, Ada Roberts, Louis Bohnrich, Lancelot Cowen.

In steam-ship Santo Domingo, from San Domingo City, &c.—J. L. Safford, H. Haas, A. Damiron, H. B. Smith, S. Porcilla, A. A. Guridi, Thomas Clyde, Jr., Mrs. B. Wellcome, Miss R. Wellcome, W. C. Voelcker, H. Rothschild, A. Winfield, E. Kunhardt, Irving Wellcome, John Dupuy, Max Buhrow, Mrs. Rebecca Coriah, L. Jameson, Capt. E. N. Gallison.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, July 9.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:37 | Sun sets.....7:32 | Moon sets...6:07

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook..9:40	Gov. Island.10:29	Hell Gate..11:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.............FRIDAY, JULY 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships European, (Br.,) Simpson, London, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Roxburg Castle, (Br.,) Turpin, Newcastle and Dundee, Bowring & Archibald; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Britannic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Wheatfield, (Br.,) Munro, Rotterdam, via Deptford, Seager Bros.; Hurworth, (Br.,) Anderson, and Avondale, (Br.,) Silcocks, Antwerp, Seager Bros.; Augustus, (Ger.,) Hansen, Curacoa, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra, Dallett, Bolson & Co.; Western Texas, Crowell, Port Royal, Jacksonville, and Fernandina, C. H. Mallory & Co.; City of Washington, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Vaderland, (Belg.,) Nickels, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Barks Flash Light, (Br.,) Card, London, Scammell Bros.; Peleg, (Aust.,) Giuradovich, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Bartolomeo Danovaro, (Ital.,) Trabucco, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Jacoba Francisca, (Dutch,) Guttinger, Elsinore, Funch, Edye & Co.; Sreena P., (Aust.,) Glaja, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Doris Eckhoff, Cores, Gibraltar, Cadiz and Seville, John Zittlosen; Svalew, (Norw.,) Sagvedsen, Elsinore for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agathyr, (Swed.,) Dunnevig, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rosa Danovan, (Ital.,) Poggio, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool June 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Lepanto, (Br.,) Rogers, Hull June 19, via Boston, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son.

Steam-ship Lizzie, (Br.,) White, Philadelphia, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Newcomb, Marseilles June 4, Leghorn 7th, Palermo 16th, Naples 17th, Sorrento 18th, and Gibraltar 23d, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) McDowe, Newcastle on Tyne June 24, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Bruns, Bremen June 27, via Southampton 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Santo Domingo, Holmes, San Domingo City June 19, Samana 20th, Porto Plata July 2, Cape Haytien 3d, and Turk's Island 4th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship William Lawrence, March, Jr., Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Glover.

Steam-ship State of Alabama, (Br.,) Ritchie, Glasgow June 26, and Larne 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Elysia, (Br.,) Harris, London June 27, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Ship Ravenscraig, (Br.,) Hepper, Hull 41 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Henderson Bros.

Bark Kenmark, (Br.,) Turner, Newport 51 ds., with iron to order.

Bark Christel, (Ger.,) Zilincke, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Leif, (Norw.,) Erichsen, Waterford 33 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Europa, (of New-Haven,) Dodge, Barbadoes June 6, via Antigua 9th, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Crusader, Evans, Rio Janeiro May 20, with old iron to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Formosa, (Br.,) Stewart, Rosario 40 ds., in ballast to Scammell Bros.

Bark E. V. Almqvist, (Swed.,) Boden, Bremen May 22, with mdse. to master.

Bark I. Sargent, Kelly, Bangor July 3, to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Bark Strrah, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Copenhagen 41 ds., with barrels and iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Isaac W. Oliver, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Crm, Dublin May 27, in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark Emma, (Aust.,) Vlaich, Newcastle 50 ds., with mdse. to Mayer & Co.

Brig New Era, (Br.,) McPhee, Halifax 10 ds., with toe to Hatton, Watson & Co.—vessel to Paul F. Gerhard.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.S.W.; hazy; at City Island, light, S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships California, for Glasgow; Western Texas, for Jacksonville; ship Bernie Bigelow, for Lynn; barks Betty, for Bremen; Einigkeit, for Stockholm.

Also, via Long Island Sound, ship S. Vaughan, for Rotterdam; bark Flash Light, for London.

SPOKEN.

June 23, lat. 46 30, lon. 46 50, bark Der Adler, (Ger.,) from London, for Miramichi.

July 8, 150 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark Sybia.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 9.—Sld. 29th ult., Nordcap, for Philadelphia; 3d inst., Aalto, for New-York; 7th inst., Argonaut, Capt. Bremer; Rosa Rosco; 8th inst., Countess of Dufferin, Fido, Georgia, for Delaware River; Rota, for New-York; Solitare, Tobique, for Delaware River; 9th inst., Texas.

Arr. 5th inst., Althild, Don Francisco; 7th inst., Apennino, Henri, Inca, President Protecto, Theodore Berneckle, Violet; 9th inst., Ahkera, Boas, Francois Call.

The National Line steam-ship Greece, Capt. Pearce, from New-York June 27, for London, arr. off the Lizard at 3 o'clock this morning.

The steam-ship Douro, (Br.,) Capt. Haig, from New-York June 20, has arr. at Avonmouth.

The steam-ships Plantyn, (Belg.,) Capt. Falk, from New-York June 26; Switzerland, (Belg.,) Capt. Anderson, from New-York June 26, and Lalaham, (Br.,) Capt. Reynolds, from New-York June 24, have arr. at Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—The steam-ships Lake Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from Montreal June 26 and Quebec 27th, and St. Albans, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York June 26, have arr. here.

The steam-ships Iowa, (Br.,) Capt. Burwell, and Istrian, (Br.,) Capt. Pitt, sld. hence yesterday for Boston.

The steam-ship Buenaventura, (Span.,) Capt. Boligno, from New-Orleans June 21, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, from Montreal June 26 and Quebec 26th, has arr. here.

MOVILLE, July 9.—The Allan Line steam-ship Canadian, Capt. Menzies, from Montreal June 26 and Quebec 26th, has arr. here on her way to Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Gallia, Capt. Cook, from New-York June 30, arr. here at 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday, 8th inst., on her way to Liverpool.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Grape Cream Tartar. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry.
The rich cooking flavors, Royal Vanilla and Lemon, surpass all others in aroma, taste, and strength.
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